

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,601—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899.

BRANCH OF THE ATLANTIC SOCIE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	29th April.
M.L. PENINSULAR	6367	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6367	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wilmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	9th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 260	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Meyer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 24, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th April, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 27th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 1st May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 27th April.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th May.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negro	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
TONKIN	6,246	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.



SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY :	KARACHI :
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

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IMPORTERS OF

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.

THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY

IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES.

POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.

KITCHEN AND CULINARY REQUISITES.

HOUSEHOLD AND STABLE BRUSHES.

ALUMINIUM GOODS.

SEAMLESS STEEL COOKING POTS.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.

GARDEN TOOLS AND ENGINES.

ICE SAFES AND REFRIGERATORS.

TIFFIN AND TEA BASKETS.

FILTERS.

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.

KEROSINE OIL STOVES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

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MADRAS. LONDON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.



MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

AT
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LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
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ARE UNSURPASSED.

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MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.
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PATENT ICE SAFES.
WINE AND FOOD REFRIGERATORS.
IN ALL SIZES, VARIOUS PRICES.

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. These Refrigerators can be placed anywhere without experiencing the slightest influence from the heat. These are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained, zinc lined, moveable grates, and brass taps.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 22s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.



GUY BOOTHBY'S

GREATEST NOVEL,

"PHAROS, THE EGYPTIAN."

GUY BOOTHBY'S NEW NOVEL.

"PHAROS."	BY	"PHAROS."
"PHAROS."	GUY	"PHAROS."
"PHAROS."	BOOTHBY.	"PHAROS."
"PHAROS."	Rs. 1-12.	"PHAROS."
"PHAROS."		"PHAROS."

With 12 Full-page Illustrations by John H. Bacon.

"This powerful novel is weird, wonderful, and soul-thrilling. Mr. Boothby succeeds in making it almost real, and its marvels and mysteries almost credible. There never was in this world so strange and wonderful a love story; and Mr. Guy Boothby's admirers will probable agree that the most marvellous fiction he has ever produced is "Pharos, the Egyptian."—"Scotsman."

GUY BOOTHBY'S POPULAR NOVELS.

Uniform with the above. Each Rs. 1-12.

Profusely illustrated by Stanley L. Wood.

Mr Rudyard Kipling says:—"Mr. Guy Boothby has come to great honours now. His name is large upon hoardings, his books sell like hot cakes, and he keeps a level head through it all. I've met him several times in England, and he added to my already large respect for him."

ACROSS THE WORLD FOR A WIFE.
LUST OF HATE.
BUSHIGRAMS.
FASCINATION OF THE KING.
DR. NIKOLA.
A BID FOR FORTUNE.
BEAUTIFUL WHITE DEVIL.
MARRIAGE OF ESTHER.
IN STRANGE COMPANY.

"CITY LINE."

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail
CITY OF EDINBURGH	2,202	Baillie.	10th May.



THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD., Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1899.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLIO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1899.

RE-ESTATE OF MR. PAUL MYATT, DECEASED.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE EXECUTORS of the late Mr. PAUL MYATT, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, at Mahableshwar, the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 20th day of May, 1899, at 3 P. M.

PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel or land or ground together with two bungalows known as "Myatt Cottage," and "Croquet Cottage," standing thereon as also the Furniture, lying in the said Bungalows, situate at Mahableshwar, and admeasuring about 1 acre and 7 gunthas, bearing survey No. 59, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North, by the Public Road, on or towards the East, by Mount Malcolm compound, on or towards the South, by a road leading to Bishop's Tank and on or towards the West, by Public Road, and which Bungalows are now in the occupation of Mr. Justice Ranade.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to us or to the Executors, care of the Undersigned at 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Bombay, 25th April, 1899.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA.
Attorneys for the Executors of Mr. Paul Myatt, Deceased.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (20) Twenty Per Share of Rs. 1,000, each and Rupees (10 Ten, Per Share on B. Shares of Rs. 500 each (free of Income Tax,) for the year ending 31st December, 1898, declared at the Twenty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held this day, Wednesday, the 26th April, 1899, will be paid to the Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register on 24th April, 1899, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 9th May, 1899, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates, when applying for their Dividend.

By Order
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE, Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes-Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th April, 1899.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 29th May, 1899, for the supply of COAL STEAM INDIAN Sitarampore more or less to the Bombay and Mhow Arsenals, from 1st April, 1899, to the 31st March, 1900. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" I. O. Form 104 or 105 of the stores more or less for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily Sundays and holidays excepted from 27th April to 26th May, 1899, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on payment at the rate of Rs. 0-8-0 per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the Coal at Railway Stations or Bunder at Bombay and Mhow, and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the Coal is accounted for in the list or schedule.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on MONDAY, the 29th May, 1899. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Sundays and holidays excepted. Reference is invited to the "Government Gazette" of 27th April, 1899.

T. FOWLE Major R.A., Ordnance Officer in charge.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the last Will annexed of SHAIK AHMED HAJI HASSAN, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, Deceased.

ALLIBHOY SHAIK AHMED one of the sons of the abovenamed Deceased, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ghogari Monolla outside the Fort .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, HENRY JAMES PARSONS, ESQUIRE, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the 62nd year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,

The 18th day of April, 1899.

Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY, Petitioner's Attorneys.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles. As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Messrs. T. Eilesson's Stock of Lathes, instruments, etc., at 29, Forbes Street, Fort. THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Scledmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England, Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

LADY'S BICYCLE for SALE, Wing pattern, cushion tyres, in good order, little used, complete with bell, lamp and tools. Rs. 100. Apply to Lieut.-Col. FREEMAN, Camballa Hill, opposite Kemps.

FOR SALE.—Two pairs of compound condensing BEAM ENGINES, Macnoughts principle, works upto 900 I. H. P., Spur Fly wheel, can be seen at work at the Sassoon Mill, Mazagon. Apply, DAVID SASSOON and Co., Fort.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! of Huge REDUCTIONS in Superb TEAS of The Bombay Tea Association, Ld. Nearly 25 per cent less. In 1 lb. tins at the following REDUCED PRICES. Re 1, annas 12,9 and 8-6 per lb. Loose in bulk, less one anna per lb. MORTON, MAJU and CO., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPOUND PAPAYRENE or DIGESTIVE FLUID. The great and unfailing remedy for indigestion Dyspepsia. Each, price Rs. 1. Prepared only by LINDON and Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs, Rs 10, Sleeping Suits, Rs.5-12. Warm Ulsters, Rs 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8. Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCAC OFFEE at Re.1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for atin and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, to take charge of the Esplanade Hotel Bar. Applicants should state their experience and apply with copies of testimonials to the SIRDARS AGENCY OFFICE, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. dial round, suitable for engine Rooms and Steamers, Rs. 15 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Roso and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhoea and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First-Class European Hotel, occupying the highest and coolest position. Extensive improvements introduced at great expense for the Comfort of Visitors.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 7 a. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Victoria Road, Byculla, next to the Sassoon Bungalow, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, consisting of roses, ferns, lilies, crotons, palms, etc., also 21 iron cots suitable for boarding schools, the property of Mrs. E. DYMOND.

The plants are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF HAINES ROAD(NEAR MAHALUXMI).

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 27th April, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr Framroz Jamshed Ag., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Berah Kikabhoy Abdulally, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 10th April, 1893, the following landed property:—

All that piece of leasehold land, with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Haines Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under G Ward Nos. 48 (31), 48 (48). Street Nos. 48 D D, 48 N N, and bounded on the east by the property of Dhanji Goolam Hoosein Lakrawalla, on the west and south by the land and passage belonging to the fazundar (original Lessee Haroon Mahomed), and on the north by the Haines Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1899.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1835.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,87,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,87,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,506

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed for CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz. for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE.

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of sullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists

For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)

Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.

WHEN BUYING

COGNAC BRANDY,

ASK FOR

'DENIS MOUNIE'S

One of the

FINEST

shipped in Cases.

! NONE BETTER !

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken, INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	[illegible]	[illegible]

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (gun-fire), on 3rd May, 1899, for the SUPPLY of any quantity upto

600 TONS OF TEAK LOG TIMBER

of the best quality, for early delivery, Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam Teak may be offered.

2. Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st April, 1899.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for two years of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Twine, Candles, Kerosine and Cocoanut Oil for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY the 15th May, 1899, at 12 noon.

2. Each tender will be accompanied by a Cash deposit of Rs. 500.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application to the storekeeper of this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

E. R. JARDINE,
Offg. Presy. Postmaster.

Bombay, G. P. O., 18th April, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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NOTICE.

REQUIRED a COMMANDER for the Rangoon Pilot Vessel "GUIDE". Candidates must hold a Master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or an Indian or Colonial certificate. Applications must be accompanied by a medical certificate, including a certificate of eye sight certificate of birth and certificates of service, and will be received by the Deputy Conservator up to 10th May, 1899.

Salary Rs. 450 a month, plus Rs. 30 mess allowance only. No other allowances will be admissible.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, 8th April, 1899.

J. RATILAL & Co.,

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 0-23a. Low water, 5-30m., 6-13a.

Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sabarmati entered the dock on Tuesday; the steamers Clio and Shannon left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Chusan and Northsands left the dock on Tuesday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s. Umta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dustur, Usman Mahomed was charged with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 2-11-0, from the pocket of one Matu Oshepu, a Madrasee stranger in Bombay. While the latter was going along Parsee Bazaar Street, on Tuesday morning, the accused abstracted the purse without the complainant being the wiser for it. A townsman drew his attention to what had happened, and the accused was arrested with the purse in his possession. He pleaded guilty to four previous convictions, and was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT FOUR DIFFERENT PLACES.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Suban Currim, a Mahomedan lad, having a record of two previous convictions, was charged with theft of a silk sadaria, a silver watch, a set of silver studs, and a metal watch, belonging to Abdul Razak Abdul Kadar and Ghooraj Imambux, and collectively valued at Rs. 73. On Monday evening last, the police arrested the accused on suspicion at Ripon Road with a silk sadaria in his possession, and being questioned the accused made a statement and took the police to the house of a Mahomedan at Khetwady, with whom he had pledged a silver watch, of the value of Rs. 60, for Rs. 4. He made a further statement which led to the recovery of the property belonging to two other persons. His Worship convicted the accused on his own admission and sentenced him to an aggregate term of fourteen months" rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF OPIUM.—Yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sumar Bharmal, a Khoja, was charged with theft of a small piece of opium from the Government Opium Warehouse. Mr. Sorabjee Kapadia, who appeared for the accused, stated that his client was in the employ of a Khoja merchant, who had a room at the warehouse, and used to take pieces of opium to the testing-room for the purpose of having them tested, and that by mistake a small piece remained in his pocket, in which there was a pocket-book and some papers. The accused was a respectable man and had been eleven years in the service. Mr. Kapadia asked the Magistrate to deal with the case under the last clause of the section of the Code under which the charge was laid, especially as Mr. Hynes, the Superintendent of the Warehouse, did not press for severe punishment. Mr. J. W. Hynes, the Superintendent, was examined and testified to the accused being an old servant, who had hitherto borne a good character. Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of his client, pleaded guilty, and asked his Worship to deal leniently with him. The Magistrate, taking into consideration the circumstances which told in favour of the prisoner, sentenced him to pay a fine of seven rupees. The fine was paid.

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday, at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, viz., Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years, and her brother, Arjoon Balla, aged eight years, met their deaths while travelling between Marine Lines and Churney Road stations, on the morning of the 10th instant. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for J. Dolben, the driver of the engine which collided with the up local train. Mr. Clabby, the Superintendent, and Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, was also present.

Mr. Muncherji Dinshaw, deputy station master, Churney Road, further cross-examined by Mr. Byrne, said that he saw the starting signal put again at danger after the local train had passed. The next time witness saw the signal was when the signalman shouted out to him that the engine had passed the signal at danger. It was about two minutes after he went into his office that the signalman shouted out to him. It was physically impossible for the cabinman to lower and raise again signal No. 1 during the interval of two minutes. The cabinman might have lowered and raised the signal during those two minutes. When the cabinman shouted out, the assistant luggage clerk, Oomer Chand, was in the luggage office. One porter, named Maniram, was on the up platform. The exact words the signalman used when he shouted out to the witness were "Light engine ka driver signal tore ke gaya." Witness did not reply to him, but went to the south end of the platform. From signal No. 1 to signal No. 2 there was a very slight curve on the left side of the line. Witness had a full view of the whole of the local train and the engine. Witness did not make any report of the occurrence in addition to the telegram. He spoke to Mr. J. Franklin, Telegraph Superintendent, and Mr. C. Tudball, District Traffic Superintendent, about the accident near the Churney Road station. They came in a victoria to Churney Road in answer to the telegram. That was at about 7-30 on the 10th instant. The first intimation witness received of the collision was from the brakesman. On return from the scene of the collision witness sent another telegram. The first telegram was despatched at 7-10. The second telegram was despatched at 7-40. In his first telegram witness did not say that the light engine had passed the signal at danger, as he was in a hurry.

Re-examined by Mr. Maneckshaw, witness said if the cabinman knew that the line was blocked he would not lower the starting signal.

Questioned by the Jury, witness said he saw the driver, Mr. Dolben, at the scene of the collision. Dolben was quite sober at the time. He also saw the driver of the local train. He (the driver) and Dolben were not together. Witness had no conversation with either of them.

Mr. James Franklin, Telegraph Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, deposed that the system of working trains on the local lines of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is the "absolute block system." According to this system every train or engine without exception must be signalled in its progress from station to station.

Mr. Franklin, at this stage, with the assistance of Mr. De Sa, explained to the Coroner and the Jury the system of working the block instruments, which were kept ready on the front gallery of the offices for that purpose.

In continuing, witness said the men who work the instruments are trained and examined by the District Traffic Inspector.

Mr. Byrne cross-examined the witness as to the working of the block instruments at some length.

The enquiry was then adjourned till to-morrow, at 2-30 p.m.

PASSENGERS PER ITALIAN STEAMER DCO. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Dco. Balduino, Captain O. Canepa, which sails to-day at 10-30 a.m.

Mr and Mrs M Breslauer	Mr and Mrs Beck
Mr and Mrs F R Wadia	Mr P J Clarke
Mr and Mrs M C Tarachand	Mr John Leouzini
Miss Tarachand	Mr S Djanikian
Mr W P Henderson	Mr M Bronzis
Mr and Mrs E N Leslie	Mr Zorich Ergonian
Miss McKenzie	Mr B Khandjian
Mr S Colonnelo	Mr and Mrs Eagerhoff, sister-in-law, 1 girl, and 2 sons
Mr and Mrs E B Hamell	
Mr R McLaren	Capt & Mrs H S Hazelgrave and child
Col and Mrs L H E Tucker	
Mrs Mende, a child, & a baby	Mr M H Sanjana
Miss Kuhn	Mr E R Papa
Lieut E B Mathew Launome	Ensign Frindade and son
Capt G H Neale	Mrs Frindade and a baby.
Mr J Burton	

YACHT CLUB SAILING RACES.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

YACHTS Handicap race.—Start at 4 p.m. Course No. 9. Tomtit class race.—Start at 4-15 p.m. Course—from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving both to starboard; round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port and thence to finish at Committee Vessel. Length of Course 6-3 miles.

Entries for both races will close at noon on Friday.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE second annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company, which is flourishing under the fostering care of Mr. Allum, the able and popular manager, and his zealous assistant, Mr. Bharucha, was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, C.I.E., in the chair. The following is a copy of the directors' report, which shows that the work done during the past year was most satisfactory.

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending 28th February 1899, together with the revenue accounts and balance-sheet for the period, which show that the company continues to make very satisfactory progress. During the year 849 life proposals were made to the company for assuring sums amounting to Rs. 21,37,900. Of this number 492 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 12,27,300, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 63,217-9-0, of which Rs. 4,030 was by single payment. This result compares most favourably with that of the second year's working of other life offices. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company is 755, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 18,12,850, and of this amount Rs. 2,35,000 are re-insured. The first mortality that the company has experienced occurred during the year, the claims by the death of three policyholders amounting to Rs. 15,000. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks, as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country. The economy in management which distinguished the former report has been well maintained, and the aggregate expenditure of conducting the business only amounted to Rs. 35,397-4-9. If this aggregate be set against the premium income, the ratio comes out as 40·6 for the second year—a result which is not only far below the average, but, it is believed, the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. The Life Assurance Fund, which, at the beginning of the year, after deduction of Rs. 7,530-10-9 for preliminary expenses and Rs. 1,545 for first dividend, was Rs. 16,459-7-7, has been increased by Rs. 32,376-0-11, and now amounts to Rs. 48,835-8-6.

Fidelity Guarantee Branch.—Bonds aggregating Rs. 62,800 have been issued, and the premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 693-3-0. The business is of a satisfactory character and shows signs of increasing in amount.

It is with deep regret the directors have to report the loss by death, last August, of the company's chief medical officer, the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji. He was connected with the company from its formation, and his influence and co-operation largely promoted its prosperity. The directors filled up the vacancy thus created by the appointment of Major L. F. Childe, M. B. (London), M.R.C.S., First Physician Sir J. J. Hospital. Under the provisions of the articles of association the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., and Mr. G. C. Plinston retire from office as directors at the general meeting, but are eligible for re-election. The directors filled up the casual vacancy of auditor caused by the death of Mr. J. P. Cornforth by the appointment of the firm of Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry, who now retire from office, but are eligible for re-election. The directors, on the advice of the consulting actuary, recommend a dividend of 3½ per cent. per annum to shareholders for the last year. The board of directors desire the co-operation of the shareholders and policyholders in pointing out to their friends the benefits of life assurance and the very favourable terms on which assurances may be obtained in this company.

The Chairman proposed that the directors' report and audited statements of accounts for the year ending 28th February 1899 be and are hereby received and adopted.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and the audited accounts, remarked that they would all agree with him that the report and the accounts disclosed a state of things which was very satisfactory indeed. The company continued to make a very satisfactory progress, and there was no reason to complain but rejoice for the way in which the business was increasing. The company paid claims to the extent of fifteen thousand rupees, and it was gratifying to find that they were able even in the infancy of the company to make good the liability. There was one special feature about the company, and it was that the management was conducted to the very greatest economy. The manager deserved to be congratulated upon conducting the management so very economically. The way in which business was conducted reflected great credit on Mr. Allum, and they were all very thankful to him for the very able way in which he managed the business. The chairman regretted the loss society sustained by the death of Dr. Bahadurji, and he congratulated them on securing the services of so zealous a physician as Dr. Childe as their Chief Medical Officer.

Mr. Chabildas Lalubhai seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Chabildas Lalubhai proposed that a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on 10th May next, be and is hereby declared for last year on the paid-up capital.

Mr. G. C. Plinston seconded the resolution. He said that the money had been earned and the shareholders were entitled to receive a small dividend. It was small in the beginning, but he hoped in future they would get a higher rate of dividend, as the company advanced in years and prosperity.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Morris proposed that the Hon. Mr. Phirozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., and Mr. G. C. Plinston, who retire in accordance with clause 77 of the Articles of Association, be and are hereby re-elected directors.

Mr. Morris, in proposing the above resolution, remarked that the directors had obtained very satisfactory results. He had read the report, and he was sure that one could not but be gratified with the splendid results achieved, especially during the year of plague. Considering the very serious illness prevailing in Bombay, the claims were few. He could not but commend the management to their praise. It was a matter for thankfulness that they had an able board of directors.

Mr. Burjorji Framji seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Appoo proposed, and Mr. J. A. Bottlewalla seconded, and it was carried that the firm of Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry be and are hereby re-elected auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100.

Dr. E. C. Tukina proposed, and Mr. K. Rama Rao seconded, and it was carried that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Medical advisers for their care in the examination of lives during the past year.

Mr. Eymer proposed, and Mr. Meherjee Dhunjeebhoy seconded, and it was carried that the special thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and the Directors for their great attention to the business of the company during the past year.

The Chairman proposed that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. R. E. Bharucha, the office staff, and the agents and representatives of the company for their zeal, attention, and services during the past year.

The Chairman, in proposing the above resolution, remarked that Mr. Allum, the manager, and the staff had earned their best thanks. The success of an insurance company depended upon its management. The work had to be looked through most carefully, and it taxed the greatest possible attention and care of the manager. The manager and the staff had worked ably and zealously for the promotion of the interests of the society. They were very fortunate in having a manager of the stamp and ability of Mr. Allum. It was to him that they owed the success of the society. He had not the slightest doubt that he was very strongly supported by his able and experienced assistant, Mr. Bharucha, and the staff. They could not part without thanking Mr. Allum, Mr. Bharucha, and the staff of the office.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Haji Jan Mahomed, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Allum, in returning thanks, said that the results achieved by the company were eminently satisfactory. He took the opportunity of acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Bharucha, who worked so zealously and so ably. Without the assistance of his staff he could not have been able to accomplish what he did. The progress of the company continues unabated, and in future they might anticipate a larger share of public support. In an insurance business, co-operation of members was the secret of success, and he urged one and all to endeavour to increase the business by pointing out the favourable terms afforded by the society. The advantages afforded by this society were not to be obtained elsewhere. The society did business on strict and sound principles, and he hoped that the volume of work would increase with the increasing prosperity and popularity of the society.

Mr. Plinston proposed, and Mr. Haji Ebrahim Haji Abdool Sattar seconded, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. M. Moses in the chair. The following is a copy of the report which was approved and adopted:—

The directors beg to lay before the shareholders their annual report and the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the past year ending 31st December 1898, showing a net profit of Rs. 87,055-11-2, including the sum of Rs. 16,459-7-6 brought forward, which, considering the exceptional state of things that prevailed during the year, may be considered satisfactory. The directors propose to appropriate the above as follows:—To be paid to the shareholders a dividend of Rs. 20 per share of Rs. 1,000 each, and Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 500 each Rs. 43,270-0-0; to be written off for depreciation in value of machinery, Rs. 30,000-0-0; to be carried to fire insurance fund account, Rs. 2,000-0-0; to be carried forward Rs. 11,785-11-2:—Total Rs. 87,055-11-2.

The directors have pleasure in stating that the 8,602 ring sindles have been erected, and are working satisfactorily; the preparatory machinery, however, owing to the engineers' strike has not yet been received. The engines and boilers ordered out, as mentioned in the last report, have also arrived and are being fitted up. The directors have thought it advisable to order out a further three sets of preparatory machinery and 5 pairs of mules and they anticipate that all these when in full working order will show good results. They have also engaged a new manager in England who is shortly expected to take charge of the Mill. The mill buildings, machinery, and contents are insured against fire for Rs. 28 lacs and cloth in godown in the market for Rs. 20,000. The Members of the Board, who retire by rotation, are Messrs. S. E. Shellim and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna. They are, however, eligible for re-election, in conformity with the Articles of Association. The shareholders will have to elect two auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The resolutions embodied in the report were carried. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of subscribers and friends of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held, last evening at the Home, Mr. I. M. Shields presiding. The objects of the institution are to provide for seamen frequenting the port of Bombay board and lodging at a moderate charge; to protect them from imposition and extortion; to encourage them to husband their hard-earned wages, to provide them, through the Superintendent of the Home, with a safe depository for their savings, and a medium of remitting the same with security to their friends at home; and to promote their moral, intellectual, and professional improvement. It is conducted on principles of order, comfort, and liberality, and no restraint is exercised beyond that which common prudence and mutual interests require. The Home is also a refuge for the ship-wrecked and distressed mariner. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

The directors, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, have the pleasure to present to the subscribers and others interested in the Institution their sixty-first annual report. The total number of officers and seamen of all ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 23,608, the daily average being 64·67, against a daily average of 49·50 in the previous year. The greatest number accommodated in the Home at any one time during the year was 208, and the least 3. The crews of the following ships of H. M.'s Navy were accommodated in the Home during the year, viz.:—H. M.S. Sphinx, 75 men of all ratings from 1st to 31st January; 50 men from 3rd to 29th November; H.M.S. Magdala, 195 men of all ratings from 1st to 4th April; 47 men of all ratings from 22nd to 24th July; 21 C. P. Os. from 1st to 16th September; 134 men of all ratings from 22nd September to 6th October; H. M. S. Assaye, 36 men of all ratings from 7th to 19th April; 37 men of all ratings from 5th to 12th October; H. M. S. Pigeon, 83 men of all ratings from 11th to 13th April; H. M. S. Melpomone, 197 men of all ratings from 24th April to 9th June; H. M. S. Marathon, 182 men of all ratings from 19th October to 1st November; H. M. S. Racoon, 155 men of all ratings from 1st to 2nd November. During the year 36 destitute seamen were admitted into the Home and maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master, the daily average being about 2 men for the year. There were 15 admissions into the European General Hospital of merchant seamen. There were no cases of contagious or infectious disease among the inmates at any time during the year and no deaths. Men belonging to H. M.'s ships staying in the Home requiring medical attendance were under their own medical officers. Several Officers and men were maintained in the Home after their funds had been exhausted and being unable to obtain employment they were indebted to the Home at the end of the year to the extent of Rs. 257-4. The messing arrangements have been carried on as usual, except that more variety has been introduced into the dishes served at the meals. The Library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The daily newspapers have also been regularly supplied to the Home, and the directors desire to thank the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for supplying a daily copy gratis, and the proprietors of the *Times of India* for supplying their daily issue at half-price. Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the directors for continuing to supply free of cost a copy of each issue of the *English Mail* as soon as it is published. The Home is also indebted to Captain H. L. Fleet, R.N., on whose representations the Admiralty has been pleased to sanction the supply to the Home of papers and periodicals of the value of £12 per annum. Captain S. Goodridge, R. N., Director R. I. M., has resumed his seat on the board at the invitation of the Directors, *vice* Rear Admiral Sir John Hext, K.C.I.E., late Director R.I.M., who has retired. Sir John Hext was connected with the Home during the whole of his term of office as Director of the R. I. M., extending over a period of 15 years, and the directors desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services he rendered to the Home. On the completion of the drainage of Colaba, where the Home is situated, the directors were obliged to undertake the work of constructing the necessary drainage connections and carrying out extensive in the alterations sanitary arrangements of the Home. The cost of these works accounts for the large reduction of about Rs. 25,000 in the balances, but this expenditure is compensated by the very valuable sanitary improvements effected on the premises. Mr. I. M. Shields was elected president at the last annual general meeting vice Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., C.E., who proceeded to England. Mr. F. G. Dumayne has at the invitation of the directors accepted a seat on the board and has also consented to take up the duties of honorary secretary of the Home, *vice* Mr. W. G. Mayhew, who likewise proceeded to England on leave. Mr. Mayhew has been honorary secretary of the Home uninterruptedly for the last 18 years, and the directors take this opportunity of again expressing their appreciation of the valuable services that Mr. Mayhew has rendered and his unfailing interest in the affairs of the Home during the long term of years that he has held the office of honorary secretary.

The directors have to thank the Honorary Medical Officer for his continued services to the Home and for the cheerful readiness with which they have been redeered whenever required.

The Chairman made a few remarks on the principal items of the report, and proposed its adoption.

On the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook, the directors,' report together with the statement of accounts, was received and adopted, a audit was directed that they be printed and circulated in the usual manner.

It was proposed by Captain A. C. Clark, seconded by Mr. W. G. Mayhew, and resolved that the best thanks of the meeting are due to the friends who have so liberally contributed to the support of the Home and to those who, by their frequent visits, have testified their continued interest in the institution.

It was proposed by Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, seconded by Mr. F. G. Dumayne, and resolved, that the retiring directors, Messrs. W. C. Hughes, F. W. Stevens, and W. G. Mayhew, be re-elected; and that Messrs. I. M. Shields, F. G. Dumayne, and F. C. Allen be invited to resume (under section 7 of the articles of association) their offices of president, honorary secretary, and honorary treasurer, respectively; and that Mr. W. C. Hughes and Captain G. W. Wilson be invited to rejoin the board.

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. C. Allen, and resolved that the best thanks of the meeting be accorded to Mr. F. G. Dumayne for his valuable services as honorary secretary during Mr. Mayhew's absence for the past eight months.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF APRIL 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·780	Calm	2	96·8	64·6	41	...	0·99	—2·77
Sirsa	29·796	NW	5	100·3	66·6	17	?	—	..
Delhi	29·768	WNW	5	101·2	76·0	19	...	1·78	—1·18
Agra	29·785	NW	4	102·5	73·9	30	...	1·35	—0·07
Cawnpore	29·759	Calm	2	101·2	72·6	20	...	0·60	...
Allahabad	29·759	WNW	5	101·6	71·8	28	...	2·20	+0·16
Jhansi	29·789	NW	2	104·3	79·7	22	...	1·74	+0·09
Jacobabad	29·773	SE	4	104·4	72·1	37	...	0·45	—0·79
Karachi	29·848	W	12	87·4	73·2	62	...	0·36	—1·47
Jeypore	29·799	NNE	4	103·1	75·9	23	...	0·49	—1·70
Ajmere	29·823	W	5	99·9	72·6	34	...	0·37	—1·00
Deesa	29·858	WNW	4	100·6	74·5	45	...	0·48	—0·06
Ahmedabad	29·878	NW	3	101·8	75·1	51	...	0·51	...
Bhuj	29·875	W	13	12·8	71·4	61	...	0·22	—0·34
Rajkot	29·887	W	10	95·9	69·8	65	...	0·29	—0·26
Bhavnagar	29·856	NW	11	96·1	71·8	52	...	0·03	..
Veraval	29·892	W	8	83·5	73·3	67	...	0·34	...
Neemuch	29·849	NW	10	98·0	74·0	45	...	0·90	—0·19
Indore	28·858	W	7	97·6	73·1	61	...	0·22	—0·87
Saugor	29·859	W	4	100·8	75·1	50	...	1·02	—1·51
Jubulpore	29·773	SW	4	1 2·0	69·1	27	...	0·30	—2·47
Hoshangabad	29·794	SW	1	103·6	79·2	58	...	0.52	—1·52
Khandwa	29·868	NW	10	100·7	78·1	45	...	0·16	—1·31
Raipur	29·769	SW	1	102·4	75·1	29	...	2·06	—0·54
Nagpur	29·772	NNW	5	105·2	76·6	28	..	0·63	—2·67
Amraoti	29·814	WSW	8	104·	74·3	42	...	1·50	—1·03
Akola	29·839	NW	10	103·7	76·8	41	...	1·46	—1·48
Surat	29·897	NW	7	94·1	73·5	61	...	0·16	—0·03
Malegaon	29.897	WNW	8	98·9	69·7	47	...	0·61	—0·68
Bombay	29·917	WSW	7	88·0	77·0	55	...	1·70	+0·78
Poona	29·915	NW	16	92·0	64·9	59	..	2·73	+0·58
Ahmednagar	29·926	W	8	95·2	63·0	5[illegible]	...	1·46	...
Aurangabad	...	WNW	13	94·4	67·7	64	...	2·97	...
Sholapur	29·889	NW	11	101·7	72·5	50	...	0·69	—1·92
Ratnagiri	29·90[illegible]	N	6	88·9	76·9	5[illegible]	...	0·59	—0·28
Belgaum	29·[illegible]93	WNW	16	86·3	63·9	76	...	5·24	+1·16
Goa	29·895	N	10	87·0	77·4	74	...	9·76	...
Karwar	29·876	N	6	86·2	73·5	71	..	8·22	+5·14
Mangalore	29·897	Calm	3	88·3	75·9	69	...	15·81	+11·19
Calicut	29·876	NNW	10	80·3	78·5	70	...	29·45	+19·68
Cochin	29·873	NNE	1	89·5	77·6	8[illegible]	...	25·24	+19·54
Bangalore	29·902	W	6	88·3	66·8	81	0·18	9·24	+3·39
Secunderabad	29·814	NW	8	102·2	76·4	53	...	2·16	—1·37
Masulipatam	29·803	S	7	97·7	80·1	86	...	15·46	+[illegible]·43
Bellary	29·870	NW	9	93·2	76·3	41	...	4·03	+0·93
Cuddapah	29·835	SW	G	101·2	84·8	49	...	8·43	+2·10
Madras	29·819	SW	8	95·9	79·0	74	..	32.70	+12·13
Coimbatore	28·365	SW	2	93·9	72·1	80	...	10·7[illegible]	+3·39
Trichinopoly	29·851	WSW	5	96·1	75·4	77	...	23·19	+12·45
Negapatam	29·827	SW	4	100·5	78·9	72	..	52·19	+21·04
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Aden	29·837	E	24	87·8	80·8	77	..	1·56	—1·32

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. The distribution remains much the same as yesterday, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Akola, 14 at Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and 12 at Nagpur, Khandwa, Bhuj and Karachi.

The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season in many places and the minimum from 2° to 4° in excess at Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Hoshangabad, Indore and Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Nagpur and the lowest 63° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Neemuch, Surat, Bombay, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Coimbatore.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Bangalore.

Pressure is abnormally very high in all districts except in the Central Provinces and the greater part of the Madras Presidency, where the excess is slight. The weather will remain slightly cloudy in Gujarat, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and on the Malabar Coast.

G. L. Towers,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

WEDNESDAY: The barometer is changing slowly. The pressure is greatest over Bombay and least over north of the North-West Provinces. The barometer reads about normal over the Bay area and above in all other places. Westerly and north-westerly winds prevail over a considerable part of North-Western and Central India and over the west and centre of the Peninsula, southerly winds on the Madras and Bengal coasts, and variable winds elsewhere. Calms prevail over north of the Gangetic Plain and elsewhere. The wind force is generally light or moderate. Thunderstorms have occasioned a few light showers at one or two stations in Burma, Deltaic Bengal, and south of the Peninsula. The temperature has generally risen elsewhere except in Gujarat, but the heat still remains low for this time of year in Burma, North-East India and on the Madras Coast. The coolest regions relatively to the normal are Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan, and the hottest is Central Burma. The highest maximum recorded yesterday is 107 degrees at Myinbu and in Central Burma.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th April, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ......inches	29·880
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·1
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	·560
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	148

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 25.

10 p.m.	80·4

WEDNESDAY.—APRIL 26.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	85·3
2 p.m.	85·7
4 p.m.	85·8

THE Prince and Princess of Naples are in Rome for Easter, which it is their custom to spend at the Quirinal. The visits which their Royal Highnesses pay to the capital are rarer, says the Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, than might be expected as the duties of the Prince as commander of the Naples Army Corps keep him regularly employed in Naples. When in Naples the life of the Prince and Princess is one of extreme simplicity. They occupy on the second floor of the Royal Palace of Naples, the old apartments of Ferdinand II. The apartments comprise only seven or eight rooms. In winter the Prince rises early, never later than seven, and in somewhat earlier. Breakfast is taken with the Princess about eight. At nine, accompanied by General Brusati, his first aide-de-camp, the Prince goes to the headquarters of the Army Corps, and remains there as a rule until half-past eleven. At headquarters he examines in detail all the affairs of his command. In his inspection of the troops he has adopted the system of the German Emperor—that of arriving early without pre-announcement of his visit, and of turning out officers and men unexpectedly. At midday luncheon is taken, and afterwards the Prince disposes of his private correspondence. Two of the principal correspondents of his Royal Highness are the Emperor William and Prince Nicholas of Montenegro.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Clydesdale, 2,295 tons, Captain J G Sharp, sailed yesterday for Coconada, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Crescent, 904 tons, Captain J Hannah, will sail to-day for Calcutta and Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,439 tons, Captain D C MacIntyre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 13th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Hermod, 830 tons, Capt N Nielsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 14th March, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE Wilson Line s s Clio, 1,777 tons, Captain G Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, 26th March, with a general cargo and 2 passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain A D Mortin, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ally Fray, Mr Douglas, Surgeon Seguiera, Master Nagjee, Mr Sulleman, Mr Mahomed, Mr Pooklathe, Lieut Danesten, Miss Danesten, Moolla Fathma, Mr Salleh Naine, Mr Ezra, Mr Abd Gufur Khan, Mr Joseph J P C L Write, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 26.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Coconada	517	Hartley			M M & Co
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Kilwa	998	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Selma	2233	Donovan	Trieste		W Crowder
Londesborough	1969	Padgett			K N & Co
Onipenta	3420	Watkeys			M M & Co
Annandale	2537	Milne			S Oil Co
Noranmore	3677	Jephson			K N & Co
Matin	2431	Archer			Captain
Imani	2978	Peabody			K N & Co
Apollo	2729	Pickthorn			P & O Co
Peshawar	2202	Vibert			P & O Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Govt Dock		R I Marine
Skuld	913	Olson			Bo Co
Terrier	1008	Kampjard			R S & Co
Nadir	2011	Morgan			T M & Co
Khalif	2219	Nash			F M & Co
Simla	1039	Martin			M M & Co
Ilesfaee	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Chindwara	1[illegible]01	Grier			M M & Co
Henzada	1341	Stafford			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Owen	Jedda		B & P S N Co
Imaum	2705	Pemberton			K N & Co
Montclair	2453	Owen			K N & Co
Caithness	2222	Proud			K N & Co
Shannon		Cole	Colombo	31-5	P & O Co
Okara	3439	MacIntyre			M M & Co
Hermod	830	Nielsen			Bombay Co
Clio	1777	Johnson			F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Cumming	3107	Beer	Genoa	6-5	F Muir & Co
C	Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Liverpool	29-4	K N & Co
F	Rheinfels	1773	Dewars	Hamburg	27-4	Glade & Co
H & J	Rajputana	1311	Gimbiett	Zanzibar	1-5	M M & Co
K	Tenby	2559	Campbell	Genoa	1-5	W & A G & Co
M	India	2591	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Stanfield	2192	Fleming	Marseilles	29-4	K N & Co
O	Sabarmati	524	Fuckeera	Mangalore	27-4	Sheprd & Co
P	Horatio	2031	Creft	Karachi	30-4	F Muir & Co
Q	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta	27-4	H C Jocsub
R	Naseri	912	Owen	R S Ports	28-4	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Indravati	513	Adam	G Port	27-4	Sheprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Persia	2331	Osborne	Liverpool	3-5	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	27-4	F Baldovino
4	Istrar	2679	MacKay	Dunkirk		K N & Co
6	Peninsular	3074	Wheeler	London	6-5	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Marovich	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	Sutlej	2103	Fox	Aden	29-4	P & O Co
9	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp	Coconada	26-4	W & A G & Co
10	Iran	4066	Hughes	Antwerp		K N & Co
12	Indra	3923	Burkill	Marseilles	26-4	K N & Co
13	Abergeldie	2438	Murray	Hamburg	6-5	Bombay Co
16	Labuan	2294	Gardner	Hamburg	6-5	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	29-4	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Shannon ...... 4384 tons gross ...... P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 11·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Clio s.	Johnson	Hull, March 26.
	Hermod s	Nielsen	Rangoon, March 14.
	Okara s	MacIntyre	Calcutta, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Booldana s.	Creft	Calcutta, etc.
27	Virawa s.	Dougherty	Calcutta, etc.
	Clydesdale s	Sharp	Coconada.
	D Balduino s.	Canepa	Genoa, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Crescent, Hannah, for Delagoa Bay.
" Simla, Mortin, for Persian Gulf, etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Clio, for Hull via Karachi.
" Shannon, for Colombo.
" Henzada, for Zanzibar, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—42 bales wool, Jina Valley; 46 bales wool, Heerjee M homed; 57 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. 4 cases bristles, Greaves Cotton and Co, 28 bales wool, M Dwarkadass, 45 bales wool, R Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—1510 cwt myrobollams, David Sassoon and Co 3150 cwt myrabollams, Khee Oo tersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—35 bales cotton, Volkart Brother; 55 bales lump, Isaac Wright and Co.

Landesborough s—1251 cwt myrabollams, S H K [illegible] and Co. 2000 cwt rapeseed and 1000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers; 600 cwt castorseed A. Blaseaeck and Co, 1000 cwt poppyseed, Kilick Nixon and Co.

Imaum s—2001 cwt rapeseed Owen and Okell.

FOR HAMBURG.

Abergeldie s—30 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 350 cwt myrabollams V Futehally and Co.

Labuan s—41 cwt gum Heerjee Virdhore.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co: 4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Stanfield s—8000 cwt castorseed, 2000 cwt poppyseed. 5000 cwt wheat and 11297 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Cumming s s—4000 cwt linseed Glade and Co; 4000 cwt wheat, Wolkart Brothers.

Indra s s—1000 cwt wheat John Fachiri,

FOR TRIESTE.

Sitwa s s—220 bales cotton V S H Riddy and Co.

Imperatrix s s—1085 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp 600 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers 331 bales cotton Gaddum and Co., 1075 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co 410 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Imp ratrixis s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th April, 1899.

The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday the 28th instant. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize-Lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White). For N.-C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Helmets (Khaki).

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Aden 6 p.m Saturday the 29th instant.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 5, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
[illegible] for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—
"I have the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the [illegible] fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by the touch, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most delicate effects."
MACKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Departments of Our Business.
I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.
II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, under-taken to order.
II.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engrav-ings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.
IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
OR
£4 Per Annum SECURES Rs. 40
A COMPREHENSIVE ACCIDENT POLICY
for £1,000 or Rs. 10,000
PAYABLE AT DEATH.
With corresponding non-fatal allowances.
Covering all ordinary risks, Cycling included.
ROAD, RAIL, OR RIVER.
For full particulars apply
SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.
Agencies throughout India.

CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS
DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES.
There is not a single instance of
LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS
FROM A
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.
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BOMBAY AGENT,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made on Calcutta yesterday in London, amounting to 4 lakhs of Bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 6 lakhs of Trans-fers at 1s. 4d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued without change at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent., to 110 5-8. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·20 fcs.; and French Rentes were unchanged at 102. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent, to £66 3-4. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-8 per cent., the same rate being also quoted for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar silver was 1-4d. higher at 27 13-16d. per oz.; and 5-8 cent. in New York, at 60 1-4 cents. per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchang-ed at 4 87 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,760,000 quarters, com-pared with 2,800,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 36s per 416 lbs, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market quieter in tone; for Brown Rapeseed, 32 3-4s. per 16 lbs., May-June shipment to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, in a quiet market.

Prices were again without change, all round, in the Liverpool cotton market yesterday. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 10,000 bales also. The market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady, Arrivals steady. The Manchester mar-ket was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton continued to be quoted at 6 1-4 cents per lb., in New York; Fu-tures were unchanged both for July and October, at 5.80 and 5.88 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales; and the arrivals to date now compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897 :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	14,000	18,000	6,000
Three days' do.	30,000	32,000	17,000
Since 1st September ...	7,777,000	8,144,000	6,405,000

Locally, the cotton market has continued dull in tone to-day. Shippers bought 100 bales Bengal at Rs. 122 per candy, 300 Dholleras at Rs. 133, 100 Broach at Rs. 151; and the mills purchased 100 Karanja at Rs. 133 1-4, 100 Komthoa at Rs. 130, 100 Amreli at Rs. 137 1-2, 200 Khandeish at Rs. 127, 100 Surat at Rs. 158. "Good" Bhowaugger, May delivery, was quoted at Rs. 132.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are unchanged to-day; markets steady in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,992	bales.
Wheat	41,437	cwts.
Linseed	17,949	"
Rapeseed	19,905	"
Gingellyseed	1,299	"
Poppyseed	14,509	"
Castorseed	4,463	"
Rice	4,293	"

EXCHANGE has been firm at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few of the latter were placed at 1s. 4 1-8d., and the rate then became 1s. 4 5-32d. The market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.....	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	100 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a strong market to-day with 100 3-4 quoted for cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 100 7-8 for the settlement, and 94 1-2 fo Threes.

SHARES are very quiet. Southern Mahratta Mill are Rs. 2 1-2 higher; Alcock Ashdown, Rs. 5; Na-tional Bank, Rs. 15; Bank of Bengal, Rs. 3 0.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet but steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
2 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 3-4
Bar Silver	27 13-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, arrived here from Colombo, yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 26.

Mail steamer India from Australia and Laos from Djibouti arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th April, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	9	21 p.m.	7	52
Teheran	26	2	15 p.m.	0	22
Suez	26	2	30 p.m.	0	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 26th April, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	21	...	1
" Karachi	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	20	...	1

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th April 1899, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	300	...	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	18	...	41
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	4,365	5,347	19	9,731
Total for 14 weeks.	4,765	5,647	19	10,431
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	174	430	12	646
Per mile of Ry. do.	10	25	1	37
Total to corresponding date do. ..	2,103	5,859	127	8,089

Increase for the week ..... Rs 5.4
Ditto to date ..... " 3422

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 8th April 1899, on 1,673·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,51,000	2,90,000	7,000	4,48,000
Or per mile of Railway	90	174	4	268
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	16,24,396	43,82,619	78,927	60,85,942
Total for 14 weeks...	17,75,396	46,72,619	85,927	65,33,942
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,718	3,13,240	7,839	4,38,794
Per mile of Ry do.	70	187	5	263
Total to corresponding date do. ..	14,05,366	41,27,349	74,707	56,07,422

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 9,206
Ditto to date ..... " 9,26,520

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of GEORGE WALTER SCOTT, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sholapur, deeply, deeply, deeply missed and mourned for by his sorrowing widow and children.

But, O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROUSE—April 20, at Cuttack, Orissa, the wife of F. J. Rouse, Assistant Engineer, B. N. Ry, of a son.

VAUGHAN—April 3, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain R. E. Vaughan, J. S. C., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NEWMAN—ABBOTT—April 19, at Jhansi, William J. Newman, N.-W. P. Police, second son of Major Newman, late 2nd Cameronians, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. L. Abbott, Esq. of Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

MILLAR—April 17, at Burton House, Kodaikanal, Alice Mundell Millar, wife of A. F. Millar, of Sivagugah, Madura District, aged 35 years.

TARA CHAND—April 21, at Ajmere, after a long and painful illness, Mary, the eldest loved daughter of the Rev Tara Chand, Missr, S. P. G.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., ought certainly to seek redress by an action at law against whoever assured him that opinion in Bombay was absolutely opposed to the Countervailing Duties Act. Never was a shrewd and experi-enced public man more grievously mistaken. The European and Native communities in Bombay are in line on this matter with the rest of India. It is not often that the Euro-pean and Native press see things from exactly the same point of view, but on this question their unanimity leaves nothing to be desired. A member of an important firm intimately connected with the trade of Bombay and Karachi informs us that certain firms in the latter port who deal largely in foreign sugar from Austria and Germany would be affected for the moment by the countervailing duties, but there was so much uncertainty on the one hand with regard to the continuance of the bounties, and on the other as to whether countervailing duties would be imposed, and when, that they are glad that the situation has been made clear once for all by the action of the Government of India. They expect that the temporary inflation of the price of refined sugar will be compensated by a fall in the price when supplies are obtained from the Mauritius, which has for some time past been practically driven out of the markets of this side of India by the bounty-fed sugar. Foreign sugar found its chief market in this Presidency and especially in Sind, the country sugar holding its own generally throughout the rest of the Peninsula. The Indian refineries suffered severely from the unfair competition. This informant added that the whole native community was most favourably impressed by the Act, for they for the first time realised that the Government would take action to defend a threatened Indian, as distinct from a British, industry. We know in this country, though it does not appear to be so well understood in London, that for more than a year before the Coun-tervailing Duties Bill was introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council, and for nearly a year before Lord Curzon became Viceroy, in-quiries had been carried on throughout every province in India to ascertain the actual effect on the Indian sugar industry of the doubling of the bounties by continental Governments.

Sir Antony Macdonell, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, re-ported to the Supreme Government that not only were the refineries being closed by bounty-fed competition, but that the sugarcane crop, which the cultivators in those provinces and in other parts of India depend upon for the payment of the land assessment of Government, had in three years fallen off by 250,000 acres, making the total amount of land thrown out of sugarcane cultivation half a million acres. No Government could ignore the certain results of the prolongation of such a process, in the impoverishment of the people, with consequent discontent and disaffection when pressed for the payment of the revenue. Lord Curzon pressed forward the Legislation required to put an end to such an unsatisfactory state of things, and justified the action of the Government with a vigour and straightforwardness which has met with general approval in India. Exception has been strangely taken to the perfectly self-evident statement that it was necessary to protect an Indian industry, threatened with destruction by unfair competition. His Excellency added that he hoped that the action taken by the Government in India would form a precedent leading to similar action elsewhere. At the Article Club, Mr. Maclean is reported to have said: "The Viceroy of India has put an end to all discussion as to whether the countervailing duties adopted there are a viola-tion of Free Trade or not by his audacious de-claration that they were protection and nothing else. We confess it never occurred to us that the Viceroy made any such declaration. What he said was that it was necessary to protect an Indian industry against unfair competition by imposing countervailing duties. What is meant by protection, as a fiscal measure, is the imposition of duties on foreign imports, to give an advantage to the home producer or manu-facturer. It never occurred to Mr. Maclean, or anyone else, that the imposition of a coun-tervailing excise duty on Indian cotton, to prevent Manchester imports being unduly handicapped by the Customs Duty, was pro-tection, pure and simple, and a violation of the principle of Free Trade. Richard Cobden defined that principle to be "to buy what you wanted at its natural price in the cheapest market." He would have been aghast at the notion of buying goods for which a foreign Government pay part of the price. He would have had a shrewd idea of what that would mean in the long run.

Mr. Maclean tells us that the English con-fectionery trade and other trade of great importance are rising up in arms against countervailing duties. "Sugar enters into a multitude of manufactures—biscuits, jam marmalade—supported entirely by cheap sugar. Then there is the brewery trade." Everyone knows that for some time past, the British brewer has, to his own great profit, made sugar do duty for old-fashioned malt and hops. The honourable member for Cardiff reminds Sir Michael Hicks-Beach—popularly known as Black Michael—that he is in sore straits to balance his Budget, and asks him to consider, if he put a duty on sugar, whether that would raise him in the estimation of the brewers. Probably not, for brewers, like confectioners and other people, do not always know where their true interests lie. As a matter of fact, the foreign bounties on sugar have caused such fluctuations in the price, that taking the period of the last fifteen years, the prices have averaged higher than they would had the market been left to the ordinary law of supply and demand. During those years the price of sugar aver-aged twelve shillings and sixpence half-penny per hundred-weight for an article inferior to that which could have been put upon the English market at eleven shillings. At times the price was forced down to ten shillings, to nine, to eight and sixpence. Prices were now forced up to twelve shillings to fifteen, to seventeen, even to twenty-eight and sixpence. In the result the "industries dependent on cheap sugar" paid more and got less value than if bounties had never interfered with the free play of the market. Germany can put beetroot sugar on board at Hamburg at ten shillings the hundredweight. No other continental nation can produce sugar at that price. The West Indies can put cane sugar on board at nine shillings the hundred-weight; it is the bounty above that that handicaps them. The Agent-General for Queensland, Sir H. Tozer, who presided at the dinner of the Article Club, spoke very feeling-ly of the effect of the bounty duties, which he very reasonably regards as injurious to the British consumer and disastrous to the British producer. The Home market is closed to the Colonies, while £20,000,000 of British money goes to the foreigner in consi-deration of the latter paying £2,000,000 of the cost price to his own countrymen and thus deluding the British consumer into the belief that he is getting his sugar at less than cost price. The figures we have just given show that to be a delusion. Sir H. Tozer hit the nail on the head when he said that the practical result is that the British market is protected against the produce of other parts of the Empire by what is in effect a duty on colonial sugar equal to the amount of the bounty. That is what is called Free Trade. Such sound economists as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Farrer, and Cobden himself would not be imposed upon by words which, like those of the witches in Macbeth, palter with us in a double sense keeping the promise to the ear, while breaking it to the hope.

"THE Creation and Maintenance of a Reserve of Officers for the Indian Army" is the subject of an article in the Journal of the United Service Institution of India. The writer has evidently gone into the details carefully, and the article contains many useful suggestions. The primary object to be sought in forming a reserve of officers is to enroll a body of suffi-ciently trained officers, available in time of war, who in time of peace will not involve a large expense on the State. This object is most efficiently obtained in the Royal En-gineers in India. A large number of the officers of this corps in India are employed in the Public Works Department, on railways, and in other purely civil duties which involve no charge in the Military Department. But in time of war and necessity most of the officers so employed can be made available for military duties. The writer of the article has rightly suggested the formation of a re-serve of officers from the different Government departments. It would be easy for Government to make it compulsory for officers in certain departments to join the Reserve for a limited period. As regards the departments named, the Indian Civil Service is undermanned, and it is doubtful whether officers could be spared to undergo a regular course of military training. The Public Works Department should provide good material, especially among the junior grades. The Police officers are already partly accustomed to military dis-cipline, and if their services could be spared they would give the best material for a reserve of officers. The number of officers in the Telegraph and Postal Departments is not large, especially considering the work, and these departments would have their spare officers fully employed in carrying out the extra duties of their own departments on active service when war began. We have not to hand a return of the number of officers of these departments employed in Afghanistan, Burma, and other recent campaigns, but the number was considerable. As regards the Civilians not in Government employment, it seems strange that the writer did not suggest that some of the officers of the many Volunteer Corps (Cavalry and Infantry) in India should be invited to join the Reserve of Officers. We believe that this would be as popular as the privilege of writing "R. N. R." after a name is in the Merchant Navy. There is very good material both in the Infantry and Cavalry of our Indian Volunteers which should not be neglected. The number of thoroughly effi-cient reserve officers stated to be requisite 350 should be ample, for half the regiments in India are never likely to be employed in active service at the same time. There have been cases in recent campaigns, when half or more than half the officers in a Native regiment have been incapacitated by wounds and sick-ness, but many of the vacancies so caused could not be efficiently filled by reserve officers. The suggestions regarding the course of instruc-tion and the system in which it should be car-ried out are good. The details would probably require to be worked out, and Government would have to assist by quartering young offi-cers in the Reserve at stations, where they could undergo courses of training without serious detriment to the work of their depart-ments. The rewards named are all likely to be attractive, especially the grant of commis-sions in the Staff Corps. It is doubted whether many Reserve officers would be able to pass the present Entrance examination for the Staff Corps if strictly carried out, but a mo-dified examination should be insisted on. The chief desideratum is to procure good subaltern officers, and it is doubted whether much time employed in studying fortification and law would not be better spent in learning purely regimental and field duties. Surveying as limited to military topography would be use-ful, especially for officers of the Cavalry branch, in which every officer should be able to read a map easily and to make a rough but intelligi-ble sketch. The employment of Reserve officers on any Frontier campaign which may occur should not be neglected. Their *raison d'etre* is to be so employed, and a D. S. O. or other re-ward conferred on a Reserve officer who distin-guished himself in the field would go far to popularize this service and be more appropri-ately bestowed than many similar decorations which are constantly lavished on officers with-out any special claim to them. The system suggested is broadly to make all officers in Government employment compulsory Reserve officers, and to offer every inducement to keen and energetic officers in other professions to join. Nobody who has carefully read the article commented on can fail to appreciate that Government has at its disposal in India splendid material for the formation of a Reserve of officers for our Indian Army, and that it only requires good system, combined with a moderate expenditure, to form an efficient Reserve.

ALTHOUGH Rajputana shared in the rain-fall of last week the position there is not much improved. Agricultural operations are pro-gressing except in Merwara, and the state of the crops is good except in Ajmere, the esti-mated outturn there being three and six annas in Kerwara. There are still 4,579 persons in receipt of famine relief; 4,360 persons have emigrated, and milch cattle are in poor condition in Merwara, Hurati, and Ajmere. Fodder scarcity prevails in several states, and prices are rising in three others. Madras rainfall during the week is described as most exceptional. It was heavy on the West Coast and in the Southern districts, and in parts of the Carnatic, the central districts, and the Cir-cars, and light showers were general elsewhere. Since the end of the week more heavy rain has fallen on the East Coast and the south of Nellore, and light rain in inland districts. The water-supply is generally sufficient, ex-cept in parts of the Deccan. Some sow-ings under irrigation and on the West Coast are going on, and preparations for the new season have begun. The stand-ing crop is in good condition. Harvest-ing continues in some places and the yield is normal. Pasture is very scanty, but fodder is sufficient. The recent rain, however, will benefit the standing crops, especially under wells, and produce some pasture. Slight rain fell in parts of six districts of Bombay during the week, and the season report shows that reaping of late crops continues in eight and cotton-picking in four districts. Preparations for next season are progressing generally. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind, and agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in five and fallen in six districts; else-where they are stationary. Bengal reports a sufficiency of rain generally. In some places, however, it was so heavy as to damage growing crops and to injure rice on the threshing floors. The Punjab is still in want of rain, and the outturn of spring crops is expected to be gene-rally below the average. The Central Provin-ces report shows that an abundant crop of Mahua is being gathered, and villagers are deriving much benefit from forest concessions. It has been found necessary to extend village relief in the distressed areas of Saugor and to start operations in the Damoh tahsil. Else-where the outlook is generally satisfactory.

IMPORTANT experiments are shortly to begin in some of the Indian Army Medical hospitals, Surgeon-General Taylor, the new P. M. O., having found the means of bringing out from Europe a quantity both of Pasteur's anti-rabies vaccine and of anti-venine. Appliances also for inoculation are being procured, and it is hoped that a beginning will shortly be made at selected stations. It has yet to be seen how the experiment will turn out, but it promises well so far, and if successful will confer the great boon of rendering the Pasteur treatment against hydrophobia available in India, and save the heavy expense and wearying suspense involv-ed in the journey to Paris now necessary to ob-tain it. It will also bring into use in India the new treatment against snake-bite, with which extraordinarily promising laboratory experi-ments have been lately made at Netley. Even if completely successful, this new departure will not, in any way, interfere with the de-sirability of the proposed Pasteur institute in India, for such will be only the more required owing to the demand which will spring up for the vaccines it will be its function to manu-facture upon the spot.

H. M. S. MARATHON left Bombay yesterday for Trincomali, where she will relieve H. M. S. Mel-pomene.

EACH of the three steamers which left Colombo on Sunday, the 9th instant, have reached port, but although Aden, Fremantle and Calcutta were all com-municated with by the Colombo Police, no reply has been received regarding the missing Mr. Wiltshire. Inspector Metcalfe is still engaged in making enquiries of boatmen, and has, up to the present, examined over a hundred. While the majority of these recognise Mr. Wiltshire by his photograph not one remembers having seen him on the day he is supposed to have left. The affair therefore continues to be a great mystery.

THE plague has almost disappeared from the Madras Presidency *pro tem*, and while the hot weather lasts the plague workers will be reduced in number. At Vellore all are leaving. The senior English nurs-ing sister has already left for Cutch by urgent request of the Political Agent and the junior nurse will shortly return to Bombay. If plague re-appears later on the Madras Government will be able to secure the services of other sisters, as 40 more are shortly ex-pected from England.

CAPTAIN R. BAKER-CARR, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, has taken over the Honorary Secretaryship of the Giri Fishing Club.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. ADAMS, V. C., is appoint-ed Commandant of the Corps of Guides, Major R. G. Egerton becoming second-in-command *pro tem*.

THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR, who has been shoot-ing in Rewah with Colonel Vincent, who was formerly in political charge of Rewah himself, pays a visit to Simla next month.

MAJOR G. G. JONES, DEOLI Irregular Force, is appointed Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Penrose, Malwa Bhil Corps, becomes officiating Commandant of the Deoli Force.

A COLONEL MORE-MOLYNEUX, Colonel on the staff at Cawnpore, officiates in command of the Bundelkhand district in place of Brigadier-General F. Money, who has given up the command, and will be coming in shortly for the Colonel's allowance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. YOUNG, Assistant Adju-tant-General, Lahore district, is appointed officiating Commandant of the 4th Bengal Cavalry and Major O'Donnel, D. S. O., 44th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed to the command of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

CALCUTTA commercial correspondent notes that a complete survey of the Mutlah river has now been sanctioned by the Government of India in connection with the suggestion of the East Indian Railway authorities that the coal export trade should be transferred from Kidderpore to Port Canning.

THE Government of India is omnipotent in some things, but it cannot control the seasons, even by General Orders. Thus it declares officially that in Northern India the Military cold weather closes on March 15th, and that thereafter the allowance of firewood shall cease. The officers on the Samana realised the grim humour of this standing order last month, for on the very day when they ceased to draw fuel, a snowstorm came to mock them in their "summer" quarters. Surely someone in authority can regulate little things better than this as regards the bleak outposts on the North-West Frontier.

THE statement that Mr. H. Risley is the Census Commissioner designate for 1901 has this much in its favour, remarks the *Pioneer*, that the gentleman named might undoubtedly have had the appointment had he so wished. Mr. Risley, however, is believed to have shown no leanings towards an employment which would have taken him off the main line on to a siding for the next three years, and at present the position is that the Government of India have called on Local Governments to send up the names of any officers they are disposed to recommend for the post. Between names thus put forward the choice will lie.

THE post of Assay-Master at the Calcutta Mint vacant by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Scully, I. M. S., on April 8th, is being filled tempora-rily by Captain Lloyd-Jones, though the vacancy goes to Major Milne, Deputy Assay-Master, Bombay Mint. The latter officer, however, has been permit-ted at his own request to remain at Bombay in his present appointment. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, Assay-Master, Bombay Mint, proceeds on a years furlough on May 20th, and retires at the end of that period. Major Milne will take up the duties of the appointment next month. Lieutenant-Colonel Mac-Cartie, now on sick leave, will return in September, displace Captain Lloyd-Jones and eventually be confirmed as Assay-Master, Calcutta Mint, from the date of Colonel Martin's retirement.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, the Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1898 was submitted. Several mem-bers expressed their opinion that the quarterly re-ports were submitted too late, to be of any practical use. On the motion of the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra it was resolved that the reports must be submitted to the Committee within two months after the expiry of the quarter. During the course of the discussion, Dr. Ismail pointed out the increased mortality from consumption and phthysis which he suspected was due to diseases among milch-cattle. Dr. Vieges pointed out that deaths from hydrophobia were in-creasing in number and that preventive measures should be adopted. Mr. Heartly Kennedy replied that nearly 12,000 dogs were destroyed by the police.

THE annual general meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held last evening under the presidency of Mr. I. M. Shields. The directors presented their sixty-first annual report, which was adopted and confirmed. The total number of officers and men of all ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 23,606, the daily average being 64·67. The greatest number accommodated in the Home at any one time during the year was 208, and the least 3. The library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals. Mr. F. G. Dumayne has, at the invita-tion of the directors, accepted a seat on the board and has also consented to take up the duties of honorary secretary. The directors took this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the valuable services that Mr. W. G. Mayhew had rendered during a period of eighteen years, and his unfailing interest in the affairs of the Home during the long term of years that he had held the office of honorary secretary.

THE Members of the Madras Commercial Club made a new departure in the way of anniversary gatherings by giving a "St. George's Dinner" on Saturday last, the eve of the festival of the Patron Saint of England. A large number of invitations had been issued and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The menu printed by Messrs. Oakes and Co., was a triumph of the printer's art. It was in booklet form, bound with red, white and blue ribbon, and on the cover was St. George and the Dragon in gold with the opposite quotation "to keep our great St. George's feast withal" in red letter-ing at the top, the name of the Club being in blue. A list of officers of the Club was followed by the menu proper and the toast list, with the quota-tions "Then strike up drums:—God and Saint George for us," and "Saint George and Victory" above them, respectively. On the outside cover was the appropriate excerpt from "Richard" II; "This royal throne of kings" etc., down to "This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England." The after dinner speeches were really excellent and a number of songs were contributed by members of the Club and guests. Mr. J. F. Davies was, we believe, re-sponsible for the Shakespearian quotations and Mon-sieur D'Angelis for the sumptuous banquet.

"TRANSIT" writes to the *Times*:—Your St. Peters-burg correspondent reports that the Russian "expen-diture marked out this year for ways of communica-tion now reaches the grand total of over 51,000,000*l.* sterling." We need not for the moment discuss the motives of this expenditure. What we must do is to keep steadily before our minds that, be those motives what they may, every shilling of this sum will do for Russia what we can do for England only by expendi-ture on our Navy—namely, increase the mobility of the armed forces of the State. I trust that neither platitudes about peace nor sophistries about the com-mercial advantages of railway development and the unproductiveness of guns and ships of war will blind the nation or its rulers to this elementary but vital fact in any comparison of international armaments.

"A WORKMAN," in the *Standard*, points sarcasti-cally the moral of Lord Justice Romer's judgment with regard to outdoor relief to men on strike. The "Workman" says:—Lord Justice Romer's judgment will simplify a number of difficult questions, among others the housing of the poor. All who receive wages have only to give up work, and their friends and dependents in the Board of Guardians will be able to assist them very liberally. As the rates go up the value of property will go down, and at zero will be taken over by the parish in default of payment of rates. The Guardians will then have an abundant supply of good houses for all who desire a more comfortable home than they at present posses. The Guardians will probably ask payment of some rent at first, but will not demand an inconvenient one. I have Lord Justice Romer's town house in view I find it will suit me."

THE chief feature of the lives of the future King and Queen of Italy, continues the correspondent, is its great independence from the ordinary amusements and distractions which absorb the upper classes in this country. The Prince and Princess have the same tastes, the same pursuits, and unless separate by duty, are constantly in each other's society. Their life of simple domestic affection is almost unique in its com-pleteness. They not only collect coins and drive together, but they shoot, hunt, read, and work inseparably. It is said, as concerns shooting, that the Princess is a better shot than her husband. Re-cently during a shooting party at Licola she brought down twenty-one birds in twenty-six shots. In this respect her Montenegrin origin finds expression, though in every other particular her disposition is soft and womanly. The influence of so exalted an example of domestic fidelity and felicity cannot fail in the long run to produce an extremely beneficial effect on Italian society.

ACCORDING to the "Army and Navy Journal" of New York the War Department at Washington has settled the main features of the new quick-firing gun for the Army. The weapon it is proposed to adopt has a calibre of 3in. and twenty-eight calibres length of bore, weighing 839 lb. The projectile weighs 15lb. The designed muyyle velocity is 1,650 foot-seconds. This muzzle velocity was determined upon as being necessary to produce good shrapnel effect at 3,500yd. range. At 3,500yd. the shrapnel balls will possess an energy of 282 foot-pounds, which is deemed suffi-cient. The remaining velocity at 3,500yd. range will be 874 foot-seconds. The present field gun of the United States has a calibre of 3·2in. and employs a projectile weighing 16 1-2lb. The new 3in. gun will permit of 132 more rounds per battery being carried with an estimated decrease in weight of only 8 1-2lb., in each ammunition chest. The shrap-nel for the new field gun will employ lead balls jacketed with steel. In this shrapnel the usual cast-iron separators are omitted. A larger number of balls is obtained under the new arrangement, and also increased penetration for a given velocity. The type of field carriage to be adopted for the new gun has been narrowed down to one of four, which are being submitted to test. The Dormancier carriage is one of them. The remain-ing three are supplied respectively by the Driggs-Seabury Company, the American Ordnance Company, and the Bureau of Ordnance. All of these carriages are of the non-recoil type. In the Dormancier c[illegible] the counter recoil springs and the hydraulic c[illegible] are placed beneath the trail, the cylinder be[illegible] in the ground by a spade. In the remaining [illegible] the spade is attached directly to the end of [illegible] and the energy of recoil is absorbed by [illegible] cylinders interposed between the gun and the [illegible] In all the gun can be traversed through a[illegible] deg.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CAPTAIN COGHLAN'S SPEECH.

NO INTENTION TO INSULT THE KAISER.

LONDON, April 25.

Captain Coghlan has written to the Admiralty authorities disavowing any intention in his speech at New York to insult the Kaiser or Admiral Diederichs.

EXPERIMENTS IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Experiments made in the Straits of Dover, yesterday, demonstrated that Signor Marconi is able to localize wireless telegraphy and to communicate with any desired ship or point to the exclusion of others in the vicinity.

THE NEW TREATIES WITH JAPAN.

NO GROUND FOR FEAR.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Japan has given assurances regarding reforms in the Press law and in the restrictions upon foreigners generally.

There was, he said, no reason to fear that British subjects residing in Japan would not be fairly treated when the new treaties were enforced.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUDAN.

April 26.

The Sirdar has arrived at Berber after a camel ride of 800 miles through the Eastern Sudan. He found the country much ruined, but the people are thankful for their release from Dervish rule.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE RELATIONS.

The "Times" states that M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, in a secret report to the Committee of Ministers on the subject of Anglo-Russian trade relations, says that England is the only market in which Russia can find relief for the present agricultural depression, and that England is not less important as a market for Russian funds.

RESULT OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas :—

Flying Fox 1
Caiman 2
Trident.. 3

ARMY VETERINARY OFFICERS.

THEIR TOUR OF SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 26.

No orders have yet reached India regarding the reported reduction in the tour of Indian service of Army Veterinary Officers from six years to five. The matter has been under discussion at home, and the change having been made in the case of the Army Medical Corps officers, it is likely also to be applied to the Veterinary Department. This, however, has not yet been done.

ANTI-ENTERIC INOCULATIONS.

It is understood that reference has been made to the Secretary of State on the subject of renewing the anti-enteric inoculations which had been temporarily suspended in India, after giving the results of a very promising nature.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Dyce, commanding the Tochi Force, proceeds home on privilege leave immediately; Lieutenant-Colonel Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry, officiating.

Captain Beaty, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been confirmed as A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Twenty fresh cases of plague with five deaths were reported on Tuesday; on the same day nine deaths were reported which occurred on previous dates, bringing the totals to date from 14th April 1898 to 1,218 seizures and 1,076 deaths.

The mortality from all causes was seventy-six, compared with seventy-five, the average of the previous five years.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN BENGAL.

Rain has been falling in almost every district o Bengal during the week ending 24th instant, and the agricultural prospects are favourable. Ploughing is general and sowing of autumn rice and jute is going on in several districts, while cheena is being sown in Bihar. Harvesting of spring rice is progressing. No want of fodder is being felt, and although disease of a sporadic nature is reported from some districts, the general condition of the cattle is good. The price of common rice is practically stationary.

LORD ELGIN AND THE NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires :—Lord Elgin dines as the guest of Northbrook Society at the Imperial Institute on the 16th May. The Earl of Northbrook will preside, and Lord Rosebery will propose the toast of the evening. Lords Lansdowne and Dufferin, with Lord George Hamilton, the Earl of Kimberley, Sir Henry Loch, Lord Cross, and other distinguished guests will be present.

This is merely one of many public tokens of appreciation shown since Lord Elgin returned from India.

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE APPEALS REJECTED.

POONA, April 26.

News has reached Poona that the appeals submitted by Vasudeo and Balkrishna Chapekar, and Mahadeo Ranade against the decision of the High Court have been rejected by the Bombay Government, who have confirmed the sentence of death.

Further appeals have now been preferred to the Government of India, but, according to general opinion, there is no hope but that the sentence will be still further confirmed.

MANŒUVRES IN POONA.

Poona was roused by an alarm of guns at 5 o'clock this morning. Troops from the Poona and Kirkee garrison had turned out, and were practised in movements necessary in case of a riot. Within twenty minutes after the bugles sounded, the troops assembled on the General parade ground. The troops in Kirkee sent out detachments to guard the bridges over the river, and the Artillery, with an escort of Lancers, came smartly into Poona; while the main body of troops moved towards Parbati, throwing out parties to protect the treasury, the Railway station arsenal, etc. The main body reached the Commissariat stores at Parbati Road, taking up a position commanding the Native Town.

When all movements had been completed, General Barnett and staff went round to see how the orders had been fulfilled. The turn-out was considered very creditable as regards time, equipment, etc. About nine troops returned to quarters.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A PORTRAIT OF LORD BYRON.

MR. ALMA TADEMA'S NEW PICTURES.

FATHER PEROSI'S "PASSION."

LONDON, April 7.

The late Duc de Broglie met Lord Byron at Madame de Stael's Chateau at Coppee. He thought him vulgar and unpoetic. The grain was coarse and the face ordinary, and of the Scotch type. An unsigned portrait of Byron, now for sale at a dealer's in the Rue Lafitte, rather confirms the Duc de Broglie's description. The port wears a kilt, a tartan, and a cap of the Gordon plaid. What most strikes one at first sight is his brazen air. If he had beauty, the artist did not see it. His features are cut out, not in marble, but in granite, and, taken separately and as a whole, are harsh and rather commonplace, except the eyes. He has a square chin with an accentuated jaw, and high and wide cheek-bones. The sun, ardent spirits, or probably both have reddened the complexion, except at the temples and on that part of the forehead which the cap does not hide. As for the nose, it approximates to the pug. One can almost see up the nostrils. To return to the eyes, they are full and of a greyish-blue colour. One can imagine them expressing the poetic impressions that Byron received so strongly. He was not young when this portrait was taken. He may have thought the Highland garb a convenient one for campaigning in Grece, ordered the suit, and before leaving for Missalonghi had himself painted in it. He shows his delicate hands. The club foot is out of sight. It is thought the painter might have been an Italian.

It is proposed to erect a statue of Henri Frederic Amiel, the author of the "Journal Intime," in one of the public squares of Geneva. Mrs. Humphry Ward, who is staying at Castel Gandolfo, near Rome, writes : There are certainly many readers on both sides of the Atlantic who owe much to the "Journal Intime"—to its sad courage, its delicacy of thought and feeling. The book has had a very wide diffusion both in the orignal French and in the English version, and must have found its way to the sympathy of many differing minds, so that it ought not to be difficult for the Swiss promoters of the Amiel statue to obtain substantial help from the English and American publics. I should be glad if these few words of mine might be of any assistance to their scheme. Subscriptions should be sent to Prof. F. F. Roget, President de la Commission Amiel, the University, Geneva, Switzerland.

Referring to a recent review of the republication of "The Nature of Gothic," Dr. F. J. Furnivall, Primrose-hill, writes : "The first reprint of this grand chapter of "The Stones of Venice," and its sub-title "And Herein of the True Functions of the Workman in Art," were due, not to the "Master" himself, but to his humble disciple and friend—myself. Through my sending him a prospectus of our Working Men's College, Ruskin kindly offered to help us, and take the art classes. We were to hold our opening meeting in Hullah's Hall, in Long-acre, at the corner of Endell-street, where the big coach factory now is. I felt that we wanted some printed thing to introduce us to the working-men of London, as we knew only the few we had come across in our co-operative movement, and all our Associations had failed. F. D. Maurice had written nothing good enough for this purpose ; but Ruskin had. So I got leave from him and his publisher, Mr. George Smith, to reprint this grand chapter "On the Nature of Gothic ;" and I had to add to it the sub-title, "and Herein of the True Functions of the Workman in Art," to show working men how it touches them. I had "Price Fourpence" put on the title ; but we gave a copy to everybody who came to our first meeting—over 400—and the tract well served its purpose. Afterwards an orange wrapper and a folding woodcut from the "Stones" were added to the Reprint, and it was sold at 6d. for the benefit of the College. Copies have since fetched 7s. 6d. and 10s.

Mr. Tadema once again gives us a peep at the luxury and the magnificence of Rome in the period of its greatest wealth and splendour. He restores for us the famous baths of Caracalla, and he has brought to the task not merely the painter's eye for colour or effect, but the sincerity and the correct accuracy of the antiquarian. The ruins, as we see them in the Rome of to-day, are the mere skeleton, scarcely the skeleton, of the superb building, which was known to be large enough to accommodate 1,600 bathers at once. Happily the work of ruin was less complete in the days of Palladio, and the drawings which he made both of what was extant and what it suggested to him enabled him to reconstruct the plan of the building, and it is with this help that Mr. Tadema, always endeavouring to be accurate, has put before us the scene of his present picture. We are in the corridor of the ladies' room, and see, through the several divisions, the whole length of the interior stretched in front of us. Great marble columns support the enormous roof, some grey, some green. The walls are panelled with marbles of all colours, gleaming surfaces, with here and there large squares of Pompeiian red, and in the corridors and passages are bronze tripods with burning incense, and statues hung with festoons of flowers.

Men and girls bathed together in the Imperial days. In the corridor in the front of the picture are three patrician women, seated on a bench, lazily gossiping over some subject of the day, heedless of the swimmers, interested only in their own talk. They make all this splendour and magnificence, human and interesting forms. They start also a most delicate colour scheme, with the pale yellow and the pale dove-colour of their draperies, and such a use of a peculiar lavender blue as gives rare value to the marble of the walls and the lighttinted water of the frigidarium. The easy attitudes of these gossiping girls, engrossed in their own topics, gives such probability to the scene. Behind them the green water of the frigidarium, bounded by its marble banks, is crowded with bathers, swimming vigorously or enjoying the cool of the water, the women in light draperies, with hair bound by fillets. The men are diving, or hanging about, or watching the groups in the water. In the distance the great bronzed portal has been flung open, and the slaves are obsequious as the Emperor makes his entry.

Mrs. Tadema has a little figure subject which she calls "The Book of the Period," and which is destined for the Academy, and yet a smaller work which she is finishing for the New Gallery. The book has a vellum cover and carmine edges, so we know that the period is removed by some hundreds of years. The girl of that period sits by the casement, rapt in her reading, one arm over the back of the chair, one hand resting on it, her figure swayed round and her head bent, so absorbed is she in her studies. It is not vellum-bound and carmine-edged volumes that young girls in these days read with such eagerness. The colour of the picture is very harmonious, and its scheme not a usual one. Black and mulberry and subdued crimson count for much in it, and emphasise the pure flesh tints seen, with for background the wide-open window casement and a warm-tinted expanse of wall.

"The Musician's Pilgrimage," by J. A. Fuller Maitland, is the title of a thoughtful and very readable book but it is, unwittingly enough, perhaps, a little deceptive. For it is no pilgrimage in various countries through which Mr. Maitland takes us, and the volume is, in fact, a study in artistic development, interspersed with glimpses of the musician in his various stages. "The Seven Ages of the Musical Man" would, therefore, more correctly indicate the scope of the book, for Mr. Maitland traces the progress of the artist, from the juvenile "prodigy" period —at which, owing to an early neglect of the necessary drudgery, so many remain—down to the "veteran" stage, where the aged man of music who might afford the present generation valuable hints of the traditions of his earlier days, prefers to indulge in old jokes or garrulous anecdotes without wit or point. Incidentally, Mr. Maitland affords many rapid and amusing sketches of familiar types, none more familiar and diverting than the musician who declares he never reads a newspaper, but whose breakfast time is, nevertheless, devoted to a perusal of those carefully-selected "cuttings" which Messrs. Romeike and other enterprising firms supply at so much a hundred Mr. Maitland might even have gone further in his studies of the development of the genus. We all know by reputation (a high reputation) a musician who once candidly stated that he had instructed his purveyor of "snippets" to send only favourable criticisms, as the others annoyed him.

Mr. Fuller Maitland, however, deals in kindly fashion with all his puppets, and even his banter is to wholly void of offence, that it may possibly be accepted by the sensible as good advice. His ideal of the "prodigy" is the late Sir Charles Halle, who for the most part was allowed to appear only once a year and before his fellow-townsmen, who were naturally interested in the child's progress. Then comes a chapter on "The Student" full of excellent advice, and with a wise saying that it rests largely with his teacher whether in the next stage the young musician becomes a Prig, an amateur, or a Virtuoso. Even if for a time he becomes a Prig, it need not permanently hurt him. We all know the youth who attributes his failure immediately to take the world by storm to the stupidity of the public or the cabals of his seniors. We are all familiar with the Prig who has been partly taught abroad, and returns to his native land to sneer at everything British; and the home-trained youth, who adopts a swagger which after all is nothing worse than that of the Eton or Harrow schoolboy. Pepys' description of young Pelham Humfrey, who returned from France "an absolute Monsieur," declaring that Blagrave and the other King's musicians could not keep time nor tune, that Grebus, Master of the Musicke, understood nothing, and so forth, is as true of a type now as it was two and a half centuries ago. We fear, however, that the good advice which Mr. Maitland offers the "Prig" will be wasted. No musician will allow himself to be a Prig, though he may at once recognise how exactly the portrait fits some of his most intimate friends.

The system "of demanding money, or the equivalent of money, from a young performer before he is allowed to make an appearance" Mr. Fuller Maitland sternly and rightfully denounces. It is, he says, "one of the most scandulous facts of our musical life in England, but no one who has any experience of the workings of the musical world will deny that it exists." Indeed, in the rare case in which the young artists themselves are courageous enough give the materials for evidence. it has more than once been exposed and denounced. Almost equally pernicious, as Mr. Maitland says, are the humbugs, the teachers, with a fad, or quacks with a panacea for all artistic shortcomings, and the pretended inventors of a Royal road to high attainment. The amateur is another type dealt with by Mr. Maitland who, however, curiously misquotes his predecessor's (J. W. Davison) old joke about "they're all on the free list." The author of the saying really was the late John Boosey, who, when expostulating with Davison concerning some of the erudite essays on any other subject than music, which the veteran critic loved to slip into the now defunct "Musical World," was told that they were intened for "our intellectual readers." Boosey retorted, "Our intellectual readers are all on the free list." The Virtuoso is another familiar type with which Mr. Maitland deals, particularly the executant who in concerted music treats his own part as the only important one, the pianist of "facial contortions" (he is with us still), and the average prima donna, who, however, too often has no claims to be included in the roll of musicians at all. With this we must quit a volume which is in excellent literary taste and is altogether most delightful reading.

M. Varney's "L' Amour Mouille," which, in a very much modified English version, will be seen on the stage of the Lyric Theatre, had its dress rehearsal before a considerable audience, when, in accordance with the custom at all well-regulated theatres on such occasions, the piece went from first to last without a stoppage or hitch, exactly, in fact, as at performance. The audience will, we think, have a very agreeable surprise in a new comer, Miss Evie Greene, a young lady who has been borrowed it seems from the provinces, but who claims attention by a striking stage presence and a fine voice. She plays the part of the youth who is cast up by the sea, makes violent love to the Princess of Taranto, in the person of Miss Jessie Huddlestone ; is imprisoned for entering a convent in the disguise of a novice, but eventually, upon the incontrovertible evidence of Mr. Fred Eastman, one of the comic men, is recognised and acknowledged to be the Prince of Syracuse. Miss Kate Cutler and Miss Lydia West are likewise members of a strong cast, and Mr. John Le Hay, as the Governor of Taranto, will, particularly when in second act, he is disguised as a hypocritical organist, and is eventually shut up in a huge bird cage, be found, we think, exceedingly amusing.

In an address delivered the other day before the Graduate Club of the University of Chicago, Miss Olga Nethersole took occasion to point out a result of the modern system of travelling companies, which is apt to be overlooked. It has often been said that in these days, where every production at the London theatres that is of value is pretty certain to enjoy a long run, the only chance which a young actor or actress enjoys of getting practice is in the country. But a travelling company will often go on repeating the same performance in country theatres month after month, and even year after year. The evil, however, upon which Miss Nethersole lays most stress, is that the travelling company system tends to foster not the art of acting, but simply the gift of mimicry: A play (she observed) is produced in London, and becomes immediately a very great success. The manager is naturally anxious to make money, and so he organizes one, two, or three companies to send them travelling on tour. The actors and actresses engaged to interpret the parts are told that they must mimic, or reproduce as nearly as possible, the people who created the parts in London. For this purpose the people succeed who have the faculty for imitating well developed, and the result is that you find people playing the parts with no particular training, and they continue to play them for a year or two without making any head way for receiving any enlightenment in their profession. The run comes to an end, the actor has learned nothing, and he waits patiently or impatiently, according to his pocket, until another opportunity presents itself to go in and copy, in a parrot fashion, some other person's work.

Once more the rumour—almost a perennial one—comes from Genoa, where Verdi and Boito have lived for some little time past, that the aged composer is at work upon a new opera entitled "King Lear," to a libretto by Boito. He is said in this to have gone back to his earlier style of the "Traviatta" period. But, until officially confirmed, such reports must be accepted only for what they are worth, although it is only fair to add that long before the production of "Otello," and afterwards of "Falstaff," similarly circumstantial reports though semi-officially contradicted, turned out to be quite true. Nor will the opera, even if it be given to the world by a veteran of 86, quite establish a record for Auber was a year older on the production in Paris in 1869 of his opera "Reves d'Amour."

M. Jean de Reszke hopes to take part in the performance of two acts of "Lohengrin" which will take place before the Queen at Windsor on her Majesty's eightieth birthday. This indeed is in accordance with a promise given the Queen a couple of years ago. Later on the artists from Covent Garden will probably also be seen in a representation of "Pagliacci" before her Majesty. There is not much likelihood of any State performance at the Opera this year, although, according to present arrangements, the German Emperor will be in this country before the opera season closes.

Cardinal Vaughan has just given his official sanction to the production at Queen's Hall of Father Perosi's three oratorios next month, though this was practically a matter of course. The inevitable analytical programme has been undertaken for Messrs. Recordi by Mr. Bennett, and the Latin text will be used, although an English translation will be provided.

Father Perosi's "Passion," which has just been produced at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, does not seem to have excited enthusiasm in Germany, where its religious severity was probably not quite understood. On the other hand, the beauties of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" are said to have proved an agreeable suprise to the Viennese. In fact oratorios which are household words here are almost unknown on the Continent. When Dr. Richter was first appointed conductor of the Birmingham Musical Festival he had never directed a performance of the "Messiah" and had only heard the oratorio (or rather a portion of it) once in his life.

A German composer has, it is said written and produced a symphonic poem entitled "The Sermon on the Mount." The piece ought to be a lengthy one if the subject is at all exhausted. Herr Weingartner's new symphonic poem is spoken of as a very beatiful work. In it the soul is supposed to glide out of harbour, on to a placid ocean, where there is an island called the "Resting Place of the Happy," the home of the wise on earth. Gradually the vision fades away, and the dreamer weakens. The story is certainly more agreeable than some of the lugubrious tragedies in which modern composers seem to delight.

NOTES FROM COONOOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 22.

In Coonoor we have already had seventeen inches of rain since this special monsoon began to fall, and it is so damp, the rooms feel like baults, the water runs gaily down the walls inside as well as outside, and when you remember that to get to sea level the water has to travel 6,000 feet—a generous 4,000 more than the rain at your side has to sink from the top of the Bombay Ghats to the subsoil water on the Byculla Flats,—you will admit that the rain is wise to take every short cut to its destination. But when I hear that the Coonoorites expect more of this gentle dew to fall my heart strikes cold within me. Bed is the only warm place, and I am not sure that staying there I shall get that bracing I came so far to seek. But life is full of compromises, and one must be content The journey here is not a compromise, far from it The train is definite and not disagreeable when it is not too hot, and by good luck you have a compartment for self and partner, but when one arrives fatigued at Chetapollium, and thinks cheerfully of the drive in the cool air up the hills to Coonoor, it is too bad to be wearied and disgusted mentally and physically by the shocking performance of the tonga ponies and by the shameless cruelty of their drivers. You pay fourteen rupees for a seat in a tonga for 20 miles, about as dear a drive as you could get anywhere in the world, but look at the ponies! thin, covered with large sores, and unable to drag the tonga without perpetual flogging, the inhumanity of which made me walk great part of the way up. There is no excuse for this state of things. Grass grows everywhere in abundance, gram and grain is to be had for a song compared to Bombay prices, and why the Madras Government does not interfere and stop the ill-treatment of the ponies and vicariously of the travellers by road, I cannot imagine. Cynical people say that as the railway will soon be constructed, no one is likely to trouble for the last few months. It is cold here and will be delightfully so when the excessive damp that now pervades everything dries up. The wood in the grate fizzes rebelliously, instead of doing its duty cheerfully, it maliciously fills the room with smoke, and any heat it generates slips quietly up the chimney, whither I should like to follow it. The country is delightful, the silver oaks, lovely ferns, water falls, coffee plantations, forests of all sorts of trees, with and without names, delight one, and flashing here and there like summer lightning, butterflies, such butterflies! enormous purple Emperors, lovely green and black, blue and yellow, blue and black, silver and black (royal mourners), crimson, gorgeous ones, all these in myriads blazing in the sun, flit past one unceasingly. But there is a drawback to every joy, or as I said earlier, we have to be content with a compromise—there are no snakes, no wild animals, no hyenas, not even a tiger on the prowl. Peaceful joys are the only possible ones here. The vegetables indeed are excellent, well-grown and fresh and succulent, though I think I should prefer them raw to the method of cooking them that obtains. However that may be because of my very timid appetite, born of the depressing plains. But I grieve to record that the fruit season does not seem to be in, no strawberries, no raspberries, a few, very few peaches with what the Americans call a one-eyed flavour, very sharp, not in the least rounded into a full flavour, but that may come with the fine weather. Are there many people here? Yes, lots from everywhere, residents, visitors, passers through, and presently I shall get interested in them all, and when the time comes to leave this beautiful place, I shall regret saying good-bye. So far I have not sampled half that is to be seen here.

COMMISSARIAT CLERKS AND INSPECTORS AT ADEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Clerks and inspectors serving in the Commissariat Department are periodically transferred from one Commissariat Department to another, and when they are transferred to Burma or Quetta they are allowed certain extra allowances in consideration of inclemency of weather or dear living. Though Aden is not in any respect better than or equal to Quetta or Burma in point of climate or living, but on the contrary worst of all the stations, no indulgence up to the present time has been shown to clerks or inspectors transferred to Aden. The hardship to which the low paid clerks and inspectors are subjected to are simply indescribable, and only those who have experience of service in Aden can realize what these hardships are. Fortunately, the walls of clerks and inspectors serving at Aden having reached the ears of the Government of India, they at once extended to them the rule regarding the grant of extra allowance to this class of officers serving at Burmah and Quetta. The rule on the subject is reproduced here verbatim.

Army Regulations, India.

Section XIII.—Ordinary or Foreign service beyond Sea. 2111. "Foreign allowance at 50 per cent. on their permanent salary when on service beyond sea, such as Burma, &c., is allowed from date of embarkation to date of return to India to all agents and to all clerks except those drawing over Rs. 200 per month, who only receive an increase of one-third of their salary. When clerks drawing less than Rs. 45 are sent on service Commissaries-General are empowered to fix the amount of batta to be allowed without reference to the above limitation of 50 per cent."

But, alas! through want of proper knowledge of the rules and regulations the Military Accounts Department refused to pass the charge for want of Budget provision in the face of the order of the Governments of India which isasufficient authority for the Account Department to pass the charge irrespective of Budget provision. The rule bearing on the subject is as follows :—

"The want of provision in the estimate does not operate to prevent payment of any sum really due by Government, nor the want of sanction to prevent record of any actual payment. Money indisputably payable should never be left unpaid. It in no way promotes economy to postpone inevitable payments; it is an object of very great importance to sanction, liquidate and record the payment of all actual obligations at the earliest possible date."

Another hardship to which this class of officers is subjected to is the want of proper knowledge of the account and audit rules on the part of the men in the Military Accounts Department as the above ruling will show.

This is something like the tale of George and the Frogs in the Moral Class Book, and it matters very little to the Accounts Department whether the wreckless action taken by it without any rhyme or reason does any harm or not to the persons affected, and that such unpleasant matter may not happen again, the authority concerned will take such notice as they may think proper of the defaulting officers, who have conduced to increase the miseries of the low paid clerks and inspectors at

ADEN.

CYCLISTS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When the inoffensive cyclist is hunted down everywhere for scorching, or riding without light, or having both hands off, and as finishing stroke is taxed just because his tyres are worn away by municipal roads, and all this for the public safety, I think in return he is justified in demanding his own safety and being freed from his greatest enemy—the dog. The antipathy of dogs to cyclists is well known, and one fails to understand why nothing is done to protect cyclists from being chased by these irresponsible brutes. Only a cyclist can imagine the horrors of such an attack, and as an instance I may quote that, some days back, I was set upon by a huge dog. The attack seems to have been a premeditated one on his part, for the brute, who was some fifty yards ahead of me, espying me, came at full pelt towards me. Being a fairly good cyclist, I braced up myself and met the unprovoked charge with a full kick on the face, but not without losing my balance and swerving dangerously on to the other side. Now, if at this juncture a carriage had been passing, it is ten to one that I should have run the risk of falling under the wheels. What will the lady cyclists say to this?

FACT.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	6	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	17	5	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	12	3	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi...	5	1	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	18	6	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	2	1	12
G Mahim and Worli ...	9	5	19
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	6	0
Hospitals ...	0	21	32
Total......	69	43	148
Total plague deaths to date.....	45,037	39,303	
Same date last year.....	68	49	141

DAMAUN.

In consequence of the communication between the Plague Commissioner, Dr. Viriato Pinto, and his Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India as to the absolute necessity of disinfecting all the houses in infected quarters in the city of Damaun before the monsoon commences, and in view of the fact that a large number of houses have remained locked up for a long time, the owners thereof leaving for Bombay and other places, the Governor-General has issued an order authorising a Committee, consisting of the Plague Commissioner (or in his absence the Health Officer), the Administrator of Damaun, the Director of Public Works, and the popular Judge, to break open, for the purpose of disinfecting them, houses whose owners have left Damaun after locking them up and without leaving the keys with agents. This order will be peremptorily brought into force on and from the 27th instant, and disinfection will be carried on from day to day, until all houses where plague deaths ever occurred, or are situate in quarters which were infected during any of the epidemics, or are in the opinion of the Plague Commissioner suspicious, are thoroughly disinfected.

CAWNPORE.

A Lucknow correspondent says :—Considerable anxiety has been occasioned at Cawnpore by the discovery in the compound of a tradesman of a large number of dead rats, followed by the death of his dogs, and, later, of his syce. A *post-mortem* held on the syce, however, is stated to have shown that death was due to natural causes and not plague. Colonel Thomson, Sanitary Commissioner, visited Cawnpore, and instituted vigorous precautionary measures.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscrptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 24th instant :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged...........	Rs. 21,532	11	0
A Friend........................	Rs. 10	0	0
Total...	Rs. 21,542	11	0

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, April 24.

Nagpur was thought to be the land of promise and its people the chosen people of Israel, for the simple reason that she had enjoyed ever since the outbreak of the plague in Bombay an immunity from that fell disease. But, alas! the prophets have not been infallible in their prognostications, for the plague has been creeping along slowly like the serpent amongst the Brahmins of the Nagpur city, and although the authorities have moved heaven and earth and are doing their level best to keep the foe at bay, yet a sporadic case now and then breaks out.

Our energetic and popular medical officer, Dr. Hammond, who was amongst us employed by Government on that thankless job of plague inspection, has left us some days back. The natives *en masse* are not very sorry for the departure of the worthy doctor. They say they can breathe air freely.

Of late the Clerk of the Weather seems to have gone out of his usual sphere, for we had a variety of changes in the atmosphere. In the beginning of the hot season we had our usual thermal heat, indicating from 107 to 109. During the second week of this month we had a very pleasant and disagreeable weather ; storms, thunder and lightning, and a little sprinkling of rain, now and then by night and day. Nagpur and his wife have been having lively times of late, for big and small have been kept on *qui viv* by the various entertainments arranged by the various modes : A subscription ball by the Head-quarters Inspector of the Police, aided by the Traffic Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway. How nicely it was blended. The second item on the board was a excellent performance got up by Mr. D. McQuillen, with his whole household, who were more than enough to fill the stage and vacancies of those who disappointed them at the eleventh hour. The performance was a grand success, both financially and otherwise. The proceeds were liberally made over to the Revd. C. H. Barlow, Honorary Secretary of the Bishop's School. The piece on the board played was the "Station Cat." After the performance Mr. D. McQuillen with his usual liberality entertained a few selected friends for a supper in the Assembly Rooms. The steward, Mr. Oscar Woodward, who catered for this supper, assisted by Mr. H. Front, left nothing to be desired.

Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22nd instant, Taylor Carrington and Co., the famous "Play Entertainers," have engaged the Assembly Rooms under the distinguished patronage of Mr. Carey.

The death of Mrs. C. J. Lalkaka, at Mahableshwar, on the 22nd instant, the most amiable lady of our Deputy Postmaster-General, of dysentery, has been felt by all. She has been mourned by the rich and deeply by the poor.

The local Masonic Lodge has been very busy of late, selecting and re-selecting Masters and office-bearers.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, April 25.

One case of plague occurred in Jethabhai's Pole last week. A Hindu female was found suffering from high fever and buboes. On the information reaching the police, a party of policemen at once went to the spot. At first some resistance was shown by the relatives of the sick woman. But the Civil Surgeon, coming to the place, asked the people of the house to allow the examination of the woman. They refused the examination unless it be done by a female doctor. Hence Dr. Miss Motibai Kapadia was sent for, who, on examination, found it to be a plague case. The woman was at once sent to the segregation camp, and the house was thoroughly disinfected by the municipal authorities. In the same house two cases of plague were detected last month.

Mr. Jamaludin Saradkhan, a graduate of the Bombay University, was charged with committing house-trespass and assault upon a Mahomedan woman, named Mamaali Bibi. After hearing the evidence of the complainant and her witnesses, the charge of house-trespass with the intention of committing an assault was framed under section 45 of the Indian Penal Code by the City Magistrate. The evidence for the prosecution was to the following effect : That the accused, in company with one Hormasji Nassarwanji, came in February last year to the hut of the complainant, pulled her by the hair, and dragged her out of it. Accused No. 2 arrested No. 1, and after beating her, razed the hut to the ground. It appeared that some dispute was going on as to the ownership of the land upon which the hut was erected by the woman. Hence the present scuffle that ensued between the parties. The evidence for the defence was chiefly directed to show the ownership of the land in question, and it also tried to rebut the evidence for the prosecution as regards house-trespass and assault. The court finally held that the complainant herself was the trespasser, and that she had no right whatever to construct the hut, which she actually did, upon the land of another ; that there were some serious contradictions made by the witnesses for the prosecution in their evidence. On these grounds the Court acquitted both the accused. Mr. H. B. Gandevia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. S. S. Majmudar, barrister-at-law, for the defence.

Khan Bahadhur Dadabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate, has applied for six months' leave owing to ill-health. Mr. M. C. Gibb, the Collector, is going to England on a furlough for 14 months. Mr. P. J. Mead, the Assistant Collector, has also applied for six months' leave.

A malicious wag has set free the following duck. An inspector of clerical character and ritualistic proclivities, examining a primary school, asks : "Why did the priest and the Levite, when they saw the wounded man, pass by on the other side?" Whereto the leader of the class, answering promptly, with extended hand : "Please, sir, they knew he had been robbed already."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. N. N. Katrak presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday. There were also present : Messrs. Hartley Kennedy, T. W. Cuffe, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, K. N. Kabraji, K. N. Wadia, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

A FOUL WATER TANK.

The Divisional Health Officer of Bhuleshwar ward requested the Commissioner to obtain sanction of the Standing Committee to serve a notice, under section 381 of the Municipal Act, upon owners of the Bhuleshwar Temple tank to have the same cleaned. The water in this tank, he submitted, was very foul, and on a complaint being made some time ago, letters were addressed to parties who were then supposed to be the trustees, but some of them denied being trustees and others were unable to carry out the work for want of funds. After great difficulty, the Divisional Health Officer ascertained the names of the persons who were interested in the tank or were connected with the ownership and management of the various temples and other buildings adjoining the tank. He could not, however, be sure of their identity as legal owners, and he, therefore, requested that the notice be sanctioned in the names given by him with the addition of the words "or the owners."

The Commissioner submitted the letter before the meeting, and requested that the necessary sanction be accorded.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra moved for the necessary sanction.

Mr. Cuffe seconded the proposition, remarking that foul water tanks and wells in Bombay were a serious nuisance, and the whole question ought to receive attention of the Municipality.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Committee next discussed the Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1898, a copy whereof was forwarded for their information by the Commissioner.

Dr. Bhalchandra remarked that the quarterly reports from the Health Officer were as a rule forwarded to the Committee nearly eight or nine months after they were due. He would, therefore, move the following proposition :—"That the Standing Committee is of opinion that as these reports are invariably submitted so late that they were practically useless, they should, in future, be submitted within a month after the quarter has expired."

Mr. Kabrajee remarked that the Corporation had often drawn the attention of the Health Officer, and the Committee might now draw his attention to those resolutions, as that officer seemed to have disregarded them.

Mr. Cuffe moved an amendment to the effect that the copy of the Health Officer's report be recorded, and the Commissioner be requested to expedite future reports as far as possible. In submitting the amendment, Mr. Cuffe remarked that the mover of the original motion did not take into consideration the amount of work which devolved on the Health Officer. It was unreasonable on their part to ask him to do a thing in one month which must necessarily take longer time.

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya seconded the amendment. He did not think it was wise on their part to fix the limit when the officer could not comply with their request, his hands being quite full. He admitted that the reports were submitted too late to be made good use of, but the evil, if any, could be remedied by what Mr. Cuffe had proposed.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed observed that on three previous occasions the Health Officer's attention was called to the delay in the submission of the report, which was sometimes presented 8 or 9 months after the expiry of the quarter. The delay had now been reduced to five months. But he did not think that delay was even justifiable, especially when they could notice from the document that it contained nothing else byond figures showing deaths, etc., from various diseases. Members expected something more than mere figures. They naturally expected some ligh thrown upon sanitary questions, such as subsoil water, effects of mill-smoke, etc., by a responsible officer. The report in the present condition, being only a statement of figures, did not require more than two days to be compiled. He quite agreed with Mr. Kabraji in the opinion that the Health Officer did not think more seriously of the resolutions of the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas remarked that sometimes the reports were so late that they were useless, and the information and suggestions contained therein were received too late to derive any benefit. Of course when that officer had some information or suggestion to be embodied in the report he might require time, and therefore he (Dr. Viegas) suggested that instead of one month Dr. Bhalchandra would alter the proposal and make "two months," which would be sufficient time for that officer.

Dr. Bhalchandra accepted the suggestion, and the alteration was made.

Dr. Viegas further called attention of the Committee to the number of deaths caused by hydrophobia, which he noticed was increasing. They all knew that Government were very hard pressed with work in connection with plague and famine, but he did not think the Legeslative machinery was quite cumbersome, nor was the matter very difficult to take immediate remedies. All the preventive measures must be taken in this matter, which, he wondered, were until now not adopted. In Bombay they came across a dog almost every at step while in the street. He would suggest that the Act which was applicable to the Mofussil should be applied to the City of Bombay also. He thought that extension of that Act to Bombay would be found very beneficial.

Mr. Kennedy asked what were those preventive measures Dr. Viegas alluded to.

Dr. Viegas replied that section 35 of the District Police Act required every dog to be muzzled, or led by a person.

Mr. Kennedy : That's all right. Owners will muzzle their dogs, but who will muzzle street dogs? Should they be compelled to muzzle themselves? (Laughter.)

Dr. Viegas : You can destroy them.

Mr. Kennedy: You cannot destroy them during the day.

Mr. Kennedy remarked that he might for the information of the Committee say that last season the police destroyed 11,784 dogs, while the number of dog-bites was 102, out of which 12 bites took place in private compounds. The police could not help when dogs were kept in the compound.

Dr. Viegas : I am very glad to hear such a large number of stray dogs were destroyed, and I hope the new Commissioner of Police, Mr. Kennedy, will devote more energy and labour in this direction.

Mr. Kennedy further remarked that muzzling of dogs would not have any effect upon the deaths from hydrophobia.

Upon a division, Mr. Cuffe's amendment was lost by 3 votes to 6.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved another amendment to the effect that the Health Officer be requested to submit his report within two months of the expiry of that quarter, and in the next report he be requested to report the extent of tuberculosis prevalent among milch-cattle and also to state his opinion as to how far that disease amongst the milch-cattle was responsible for deaths by consumption in Bombay. In moving the amendment, Dr. Ismail observed that the Health Officer would have ample time in two months to supply with the information required.

Mr. Kabraji seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas remarked that it would not be possible for Dr. Weir to ascertain the extent of the disease and report accurately thereupon without a trained staff and some more expenditure. The Health Officer must be supplied with both these. The Committee did not give him either, and therefore it was not possible for him to make the report.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra said that after hearing Dr. Viegas, Dr. Ismail would withdraw his amendment. Besides the difficulties pointed out by Dr. Viegas, he thought it was inconsistent to give only two months' time to the Health Officer for his report, and also ask him to do some additional work as well. He hoped that, looking to the feeling of the Committee, Dr. Ismail would see his way to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Hartley Kennedy called the Chairman's attention that instead of discussing the delay in the submission of the report, they were opening the discussion afresh.

The Chairman ruled that the discussion was regular.

Dr. Ismail ultimately withdrew his amendment, and Dr. Bhalchandra's proposition was agreed to.

FIRE IN STACKS OF HAY.

The weekly return of fires in the city being submitted before the Committee, Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas remarked that a suggestion was made in the local newspapers regarding storage of dried grass in some secured place, and if such suggestion was adopted, he believed it would benefit the owners of hay as well as the purchasers.

The Chairman asked if the member had any definite proposal to make.

Mr. Mulji declining, the matter was dropped.

WANTED A BURIAL-GROUND.

The next item on the agenda being a letter to the Chairman of the Standing Committee, requesting under circumstances stated that the Behai Community might be provided with a burial-ground,

The Chairman remarked that the Standing Committee had no power under the Act to dispose of such a request, which should be made to the Commissioner or the President by the Corporation.

It was thereupon resolved that Mirza Mahra Behai be informed that he should make the request to the Commissioner or the President of the Corporation.

THE LATE MR. ROUGHTON.

The following was recorded :—Letter from Mrs. Roughton, dated 11th instant, as under : "Will you kindly convey to the Standing Committee of the Corporation and the Municipal Corporation my sincere thanks for their resolutions and kind sympathy with me in my bereavement."

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

NON-CONFORMISTS AND GARRISON CHURCHES.

Concerning the use of churches consecrated for the services of the Church of England for the services of Presbyterians and Wesleyans, the following is the text of Saturday's Government Resolution :—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules to regulate the use of churches consecrated for the service of the Church of England for the services of other denominations in suppression of the rules contained in the Resolution of the Government of India read in the preamable :

(1) A Church provided by Government and consecrated for the services of the Church of England may be used for the services of Presbyterians and Wesleyans.

(2) The use of the Church shall be permissible both to Scotch Chaplains on the regular establishment and to Presbyterian and Wesleyan Ministers officiating with troops.

(3) It shall be necessary to obtain the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese in each case.

(4) The Bishop, or the Church of England Chaplain, or Clergyman of the Church of England performing the duties of Chaplain, shall, under the Bishop's instructions fix the hours at which the Church shall made be available to the Presbyterian, or Wesleyan congregations.

(5) The care of the Church and Church furniture and the expenditure and control of the Church establishment shall remain exclusively in the hands of the Chaplain or Clergyman of the Church of England performing the duties of Chaplain.

(6) The Bishop of the Diocese may withdraw his assent to use the Church for the worship of any congregation other than that of the Church of England whenever he shall think fit.

(7) If in any case dissatisfaction is felt with any order passed under these rules either as to the use of a Church by a congregation not belonging to the Church of England or as to the hour at which it is made available for the use of such congregation, the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland or the General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, as the case may be, may bring the matter before the Lieutenant-General of the Command, through the General Officer Commanding the District; and the Lieutenant-General shall then, if he considers this necessary, communicate with the Bishop in order, if possible, to arrange the matter with him. Should the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland or the General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, as the case may be, be dissatisfied with the arrangement made between the Lieutenant-General of the Command and the Bishop, he shall be at liberty to ask the Lieutenant-General that the matter may be referred for final decision to the Metropolitan.

THE DISPUTED HOONDI TRANSACTION.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFFS.

Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Acting Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has delivered judgment in the case in which Sir Edward Albert Sassoon and others sought to recover the value of a hoondi from Aga Mirza Hadayet-Alla Khan Shirazi. The hoondi is for Rs. 1,000, and is dated Bushire, 30th September, 1898, and is drawn by Hajee Mahomed Mehdi in favour of Shawool Suraff, and endorsed by the latter in favour of Issack bin Isaack, who endorsed it in favour of the plaintiffs at Bombay. The hoondi was presented to the defendant through Mr. L. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for payment, which the defendant refused.

Mr. Sahir, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Darashaw Bejonjee, solicitor, represented the defendant.

The Chief Judge, in delivering judgment, said:—The defendant is the drawee and acceptor of a hoondi drawn at Bushire by one Hajee Mahomed Mehdi, Malik-ul-Tujar. He is also a servant and constituted attorney of the drawer, and has accepted the hoondi as "Vakil, Malik-ul-Tujar, Hidayet-Alla-Sherazi." He, therefore, denies his personal liability to pay, and alleges that the payment was intended to be conditional on receipt of funds from the drawer. Plaintiffs are endorsees and holders in due course. The defence is untenable, and is based on a confusion created by the way in which the acceptance is worded. It is to be noted that the hoondi is addressed to the defendant in his own name, and not in any qualified capacity. The drawee having been named in the bill, no other person can be liable as acceptor, unless he be an acceptor for honour or in case of need. The drawee had therefore either to accept or refuse to accept. He accepted the hoondi and thereby admitted he was lible to pay. Does the addition of the words "Vakil, Malik ul-Tujar" make the acceptance a qualified one in the sense that is attached to qualified acceptance under Section 6 of the Negotiable Instrument Act? It is plain that it is a misuse of words to call this a qualified acceptance. His contention amounts to this, that though the hoondi was drawn on him in his own name only, he accepted it not for himself but as the agent or attorney of the drawer. If the acceptance had been by some constituted attorney of the drawee and he had accepted as such, or *per pro*, one could easily understand that the person so signing would not be liable, but his principal, the drawee, would be liable. Sections 23 and 86 which are relied upon for the defence are not at all applicable to an acceptance by the drawee himself, when he chooses to add to his signature a certain designation or description. The acceptance in this case is made contrary to the usage and custom of merchants. By writing his name across the bill, and accepting it, the drawee showed his assent to the order of the drawer and rendered himself liable to pay. He had to accept the bill in his own right as principal. That was the tenor of the bill. The rule is that an acceptance will be, if possible, construed as general and not qualified. If words are introduced into memo of acceptance, which are contrary to the tenor of the bill, they will, unless the intention is clear, be rejected as not forming part of the acceptance. (Fanshawe vs, Peet, 26 L. I., Ex. 314.) The additional words in the present acceptance mean only, the bill is accepted as payable by Aga Mirza Hidayet-ulla-Khan who is also a constituted attorney of the Malik-ul-Tujar. This portion could only be treated as put in by way of description or as a designation. The drawee was bound to accept the hoondi or not in his own right, and not as an agent of the drawer. Section 86 enacts the English law as to qualified acceptance. The requirements of this section do not cover the present case. Dutton vs. Marsh (6 Q. B., 361) lays down clearly that words of description importing that the person signing a bill is an agent, do not exempt him from personal liability, unless he states clearly that he makes himself liable in that character, "and not otherwise." If this is true as to the making of a bill it is of greater force where a bill is accepted. In Mare vs, Charles (5, E and B, 678) the defendant Charles was the drawee, but in his acceptance he wrote "accepted for the Company W. Charles. Purser." The description showed that he was only purser to a certain firm; but Lord Campbell held he was liable personally, and said "if a bill is drawn on me I must acept it so as to make myself personally liable, or not at all, for no one but the drawee can accept." This case confirmed the older case of Thomas vs. Bishop, where the drawee was in the body of the bill described "Cashier of the York Building Co." The addition to the plaintiff's name was held to be used only to describe him with more certainty.

I think, therefore, the defence fails, and the verdict should be for the plaintiffs with costs.

Verdict for Rs. 1,023-5-4 and costs and professional costs Rs. 85.

Harrow, says the "St. James's Gazette," has fallen out pretty much as we expected, with a Unionist majority a good deal less than half what it was at the last contest in 1892. It was, of course, not to be expected that we should win by anything like 2,600 votes, as Mr. Ambrose did seven years ago, since Mr. Irwin Cox had not his great advantage of old parliamentary association with the constituency. Moreover, as we have more than once pointed out, Mr. Corrie Grant is a campaigner who knows every thing there is to know about the arts of electioneering. Allowance made, however, for all this, it is clear that apathy and over-confidence had a serious effect upon the majority. The Radical poll has increased enormously, while the Unionist figures have gone up only by 256. The obvious inference is that an enormous number of Unionist electors failed to record their votes. Indeed, this is proved by the fact that nearly 7,000 voters stopped at home, and on the basis of the relative strength of the two parties in the division, considerably more than one-half that number must be Unionists. All the same, if the Radicals cannot get any nearer to "as in 1885" than this, they are meet for condolence. Even the diminished majority is 132 more than it was in that year, despite that the Radical poll was increased by nearly 2,000.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The *Rast Goftar*, in welcoming the Hon. Mr. Justice Jenkins to this city, says: The Hon. Mr. Justice Jenkins, our new Chief Justice, has arrived in Bombay, and we welcome him. He comes to us with the best of good reputations as a lawyer and a man of the world. We are told that Calcutta's loss is Bombay's gain, and judging by what we hear of the characteristics of our new Chief Justice we have little hesitation in saying that he will be a worthy successor to Sir Charles Farran. We also accord a cordial welcome to Mrs. Jenkins, who, from a social point of view, judged by her popularity in Calcutta, is sure to be a favourite.

THE NATU BROTHERS.

With respect to the appeals made to the Secretary of State for the restoration of freedom to the Natu Brothers, the *Indian Spectator* writes: We are not surprised that the Secretary of State, who held out against appeals for the restorations of freedom to the brothers Natu, when all seemed fair and peaceful, gave no more hopeful reply to Sir William Wedderburn's question on Friday. Lord George Hamilton must have been laughing in his sleeves at the apparently ill-timed intervention of that redoubtable friend of India, when he gave that reply. Really, we are much unworthy of the services of such unselfish, noble-hearted men as Mr. Hume and Sir William Wedderburn. For a reward for their devotion, what have we brought them but repeated humiliation and rebukes?

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Referring to the contribution made by Sir Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir to the Imperial Institute, the *Rast Goftar* discourses: It was only the other day that the critics were averring that Sir Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir had thrown away the lakhs which he had contributed towards the embellishment of the Imperial Institute in the form of the Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall. We were not with the critics, and felt satisfied that the munificence of the Parsee Knight would not be treated in any manner that would bring discredit upon those connected with the Institute or the Secretary of State. While we felt that this would be the case, we are glad to have the authority of Sir George Birdwood, for saying that the position of India and the Institute has not been affected. The Cowasjee Jahanghir Hall, and in fact the whole of the Eastern wing of the Institute, will still be regarded as the Indian Section.

THE INDIAN SUGAR BILL.

There have been scenes in the House of Commons, some of which have become historic, but, says the *Indian Spectator*: We are afraid the little scene which Mr. J. M. Maclean is stated to have created in the House of Commons over the Indian Sugar Bill, is more likely to move men's commiseration for the honourable gentleman than their admiration. In the first place, Lord George Hamilton, against whom he pitted himself, is by no means a Colossus. His lordship is scarcely the simpleton that some people wish to make him out to be, but neither does he bear the remotest resemblance to the personage whom to badger would, in itself, be a passport to public attention. Such a person Mr. Disraeli found—and used, how unscrupulously we now know—in Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Randolph Churchill in Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Maclean is a clever man, an able man, but, we must say, his action in regard to the Sugar Bill is altogether inexplicable, especially after the remarks of Lord Salisbury about himself, which he repeated with evident pride to his constituency, that his lordship did not, whoever else did, regard him as a rebel. When a man feels an irresistible inclination to grow autobiographical in his speeches, it is about time that he should seriously think of retiring to his own fireside.

THE CORPORATION AND MR. D. E. WATCHA.

The *Gujerati* is seriously of opinion that Mr. D. E. Watcha should be placed at the head of the Municipal Corporation some day. Our contemporary writes: The combination in one person of the position of a publicist and a public man is not seldom calculated to place him in delicate situations, and we are not sure if this union of somewhat inconsistent public functions has not led to misunderstandings in the case of Mr. Watcha. But not even his severest critics will deny the distinterested and devoted services he has rendered in many directions. The simple question, therefore, arises how long the corporation can decently pass over the claims of a corporator like him to the honour to which his past work and his undoubted qualifications entitle him. Mr. Watcha discharged the duties of the president of the Belgaum Provincial Conference to the entire satisfaction of the delegates, and we feel sure he would, if elected, maintain the traditions of the presidential chair with equal fairness and dignity.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Most of the native papers are in favour of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws being conferred upon Mr. Justice Ranade. The *Rast Goftar* states: We are glad to hear that the suggestion to confer the honorory degree of LL. D., on the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, will soon be taken up by some of the prominent members of our University. The Bombay University has on its rolls three distinguished Anglo-Indians, who have had the honour conferred upon them. Mr. Justice Ranade is the most distinguished alumnus of our University, and the bestowal of the honorary degree on one of its own sons will be much appreciated by his countrymen. In thus honouring Mr. Justice Ranade, the University will honour itself. The name of Dr. Bhandarkar is also brought forward as quite eligible for the honour. If both these Hindu scholars had the degree conferred upon them, we do not think there will be a single dissentient voice among the members of the University throughout the Presidency.

THE QUESTION OF SUB-SOIL WATER.

Something like a theological controversy has grown up round the question of su-bsoil water in Bombay. The *Indian Spectator* remarks: Some people seem to think that Bombay is floating in a fœtid ocean of flowless water; others are of opinion that the level of the sub-soil water is only what it should be. At the voting at the last meeting of the Corporation showed, neither side in this controversy has a decided numerical majority in that body. It was resolved, some weeks ago, to refer the question to Mr. Hughes of Calcutta, for his opinion. That gentleman having replied that he could not come to Bombay till November, the Corporation had to decide whether they should wait till he can come, or do without his assistance. There seems to have been a unanimous feeling that the delay which would be caused by waiting for him should be avoided in the interests of the city. The question then resolved itself into this: whether the Corporation should consult another specialist, or take in hand the scheme before them to reduce the level of the sub-soil water. The Corporation seems to have been impressed with Sir George Cotton's argument against Commissions, but one-half of the number of members present were not impressed to the same extent with his plea for immediate action. As Mr. Baldwin Latham, the well-known expert in sanitary engineering, had refused to advise the Bombay Corporation, ever since it adopted the Shone system of drainage, it was resolved, at the instance of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed to refer the question to Mr. Santo Crimp, one of Mr. Latham's assistants, now in the service of the London County Council, if his services were available. While sympathising with those who wish to have something done quickly, we cannot but think that the Corporation does well to hasten slowly in a matter involving so large an expenditure.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN TRADERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The alleged grievances of Indian traders in South Africa, and the indifference of the British Government in regard to them, are made much of in the vernacular journals, one of which takes occasion to use violent and highly objectionable language. The *Gujerati* asks Lord Curzon to make it one of his twelve special subjects and remarks: Lord Curzon has not taken the public into his confidence by announcing the twelve subjects to the study of which he wishes to devote his leisure hours at Simla. Two or three of them are already known. But no one can say what the rest are. His Excellency has observed silence in regard to them for fear of his having to enlarge his programme by making his intentions known. But we venture to request his Lordship to include at least one subject in his list, and that is the subject of the grievances of Indian traders and merchants in South Africa. The letter addressed to Mr. Gandhi from Rhodesia by Messrs. Nathoo Vally & Co., B. R. Naik and Allarakia Hussain shows conclusively to what infamous treatment Indians are being subjected in territories under the British flag.

The *Indu Prakash* observes: There are statesmen who maintained the view that the system of government in India is based upon political hypocrisy of the worst kind. We cannot express such a view, in the face of the Gagging Act which hangs like a sword of Damocles upon every native journalist and speaker. But if a plebiscite were taken and the people allowed to speak out their minds, there can be little doubt that the views retailed with impunity at a distance of seven thousand miles, by those who appear to some as 'perfervid orators,' but, who, really, speak the sober truth, will find a hearty echo throughout the length and breadth of India. For, how is it possible to resist the conclusion that hypocrisy is recognised and practised as a creed, by those responsible for the Government of India, when we see the rights of Indian Settlers in South Africa allowed to be trampled upon, without a word of open protestation from the Imperial Parliament?

THE DEVELOPMENT OF KIAO-CHOU.

The ermans have not hitherto been distingui hed for their success as colonists, but they seem determined to use every effort to make their footing in China secure and to spare no pains or expense in the development of Kiao-Chou. From an official report which was recently presented to the German Reichstag, we learn what is being done for the economic development of the port, which the authorities declare should become, above all, a commercial colony and a rallying point for German merchants in the Far East. In order to facilitate trade between German territory and the Chinese hinterland, the offices of the Chinese Customs have been established on German territory near the quay. By this arrangement traders are saved the loss of time and money which would result from a second unpacking of their goods on their entry into China. The Customs duties have been fixed according to the tariff in force in the treaty ports. In order to prevent the smuggling of opium, and to regulate its sale, a limited number of opium dealers have been permitted to establish themselves on German territory, but only under strict police regulations, and by payment of a very heavy tax, are they allowed to ply their trade. This tax is levied by the Chinese Customs at the expense of the German authorities. Special concessions must be obtained for the founding of a commercial or industrial enterprise, or the holding of a commercial monopoly. German law will be in force in the colony, to be modified according to Chinese laws when applicable to Chinese persons. Corporal punishment may be inflicted, but not on women, and all the more cruel forms of Chinese punishments have been abolished. The German Government undertakes the construction of the harbour itself, but machinery and storehouses are left to private enterprise. The harbour will be constructed in Bay of Kiao-Chou, and a mole built from the Island of Women to the mainland. The plan of a town to be built in Tsintan Bay has been laid out, and it is expected to become a health resort for Europeans from the southern ports. It is to be furnished with a promenade, a hotel, and the other conveniences of European civilisation. It will thus enter into competition with Chefoo not only from a commercial point of view, but also as a holiday resort. In his last report the British Consul at Chefoo states that there is no denying that Kiao-Chou Bay is naturally better situated than Chefoo as a distributing centre for foreign goods, and when the Germans took possession of Kiao-Chou, the question how its opening to foreign trade would affect the prosperity of Chefoo was much discussed. It was thought that Shantung had not a volume of trade sufficient to maintain two treaty ports in full activity, and it was assumed and argued that business would forthwith transfer itself to the new port, and that gradual decadence, or more probably rapid ruin, impended over Chefoo. A little consideration showed, however, that notwithstanding the special efforts of the Germans, their pessimistic views were not likely to be justified, at least in the near future, for trade and commerce does not change its course very rapidly. British merchants, however, must not shut their eyes to the competition which they will have with the Germans, and it will be very interesting to observe how things work out, and note whether the superior geographical position of the German settlement will be more than sufficient to counterbalance the energy and resource which have hitherto enabled the British to take the first place in all the ports of China.—*Engineering.*

ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION OF WATER POWER.

FIRST INSTALLATION IN CEYLON.

Having in view the increasing scarcity of firewood in the island of Ceylon, and the fact that, away from the railway, oil is to expensive, it is pretty evident that, sooner or later, some other means of obtaining the necessary power for the driving of machinery will have to be devolved. A decided step in this direction has been made by Messrs. Whittall and Co., who, at the commencement of this month, laid down at Hayes estate, in the Morowaka korale, the property of the Union Estate Company, an installation for the electrical transmission of water power for the factory, and have met, we are glad to learn, with unqualified success. It is the first instance of successful electrical transmission on any estate in Ceylon, though it has been attempted elsewhere, and is a good example in a small way of what can be done in this direction.

The difficulty on Hayes estate has been that, though there is water power, it is below any spot on which a factory could have been built and so the cheapest of all powers could not be utilised direct. An idea was mooted, therefore, some years ago, on the same estate, to utilize a wire rope transmission; but as the result of a visit by Mr. Garratt (engineer to Messrs. Whittall and Co.,) it was clearly seen that electrical transmission would be far cheaper, and certainly more simple, than any other system. The factory at Hayes is rather a large one for the district, and the power is transmitted from a point one-third of a mile distant from the estate. The total fall of water utilized is 250 feet, and, without going into too technical details, it will interest planters to learn that with only 18¼ brake or actual horse-power at the Pelton wheel, the following machinery was driven, all doing work and the rollers hard rolling:—One Brown's Roller; 1 thirty-two inch Rapid Roller; 1 Economic Roller; 1 Downdraft Sirocco; 1 No. 3 Desiccator; 1 Venetian Dryer, a Roll-breaker and a made-tea sifter.

The conducting line is overhead, and consists of two bare copper wire, supported on porcelain insulators, similar to those used by the telegraphs. In the factory, of course, rubber insulated cables are used. The running of the plant is entirely in the hands of the ordinary cooly, and the working appears exceedingly simple; in fact, all the attendant at the Pelton wheel and generator-house has to do is to keep the wheel running at one constant speed, which is indicated by a tachometer or revolution indicator. As long as this is done, the motor in the factory also runs at practically a constant speed.

Throughout the island there are numbers of streams, small and large, which are fairly constant all the year round, and could very easily be turned to good account. The Hayes installation is wonderfully simple; in fact, no transmission could possibly be more simple than that from one generator to one motor. When transmitting to points and sub-dividing the power however, a different system has to be used, and becomes perhaps a little more complicated although, as a matter of fact, there is absolutely no difficulty in transmitting from one large stream to any number of factories within a reasonable distance—say, a radius of five miles.

It is admitted that the use of coal is practically out of the question. Oil engines are satisfactory and economical in districts near the railway. But, on the other hand, nothing can compete with free water power. With this new system there is no smoke, noise or heat, and Messrs. Whittall & Co., who are responsible for the laying of the plant, as well as Mr. Garratt, under whose personal supervision it was erected, are extremely satisfied with their venture. We are assured that in the system as designed there are absolutely no electrical dangers. We shall be glad to hear of the further success of the undertaking.—*Times of Ceylon.* (April 21).

A *Dalziel* telegram from Cincinatti, Ohio, states that judgment has been delivered in the remarkable action for divorce brought by Charles Kraus against his wife Katharine. He alleged that she had a glass eye a false leg, and that as these imperfections did not become known to him until after the marriage-deception was practiced upon him which entitled him to a divorce. He contended, also, that as he had not married a complete woman, as he had hoped to do, he should be released from his obligations. Judge Davis, before whom the case was heard, decided in favour of the wife and dismissed the petition. In giving judgment he said the wife had never been asked before marriage whether she had any physical defects, and consequently there could be no positive decit. Dealing with the legal aspect of the case, he said: "It is not unlawful for woman to attract mankind, with devices and attachments used to improve the work of nature. Otherwise why should not false hair and other falsities peculiar to females be made a ground of divorce."

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S WITCHES' KITCHEN.

KARL BLIND AND THE BUSC HMEMOIRS.

In the recent work of Dr. Moritz Busch, a complete diplomatic and journalistic Witches' Kitchen has been laid open to the gaze of a wondering world. As to the result for the reputation of him whom his attendants always called the Chef, many of his most ardent admirers have stood aghast at these compromising disclosures of how public opinion was systematically cooked and done, Prince Bismarck's greatest enemies could not have hoped for such a peep behind the scenes and about the cauldrons as has been afforded by the author of those three volumes, with refreshing disregard of consequences.

One of the most amusing statements of Dr. Busch is the following:—"On the morning of the 11th of July I called upon Bucher, from whom I ascertained that he had collected the material for his pamphlet on the Cobden Club in the British Museum, about a fortnight previously. He had gone to London, "under instructions from the Chef, giving a false name, and holding no intercourse with anybody." Lother Bucher, a radical member of the revolutionary Prussian Parliament of 1848 had lived for many years in London as an exile. He had often studied at the British Museum, before he became the henchman of the Minister who, when arbitrarily carrying on a budgetless government, threatened the House of Deputies that if it did not obey his behests, he "would have the Rules for Menials (Gesinde-Ordnung) read out to it." Now, imagine the renegade coming back to London for the purpose of looking up books at the great National Library, which are at everybody's disposition! *Risum teneatis, amici.*

The task set to Bucher was to write a series of denunciatory articles against the Cobden Club in the Leipzig periodical "Die Grenzboten." They were published at a time when Bismark suddenly altered his commercial policy in the protectionist sense. The furious attack, anonymously made, and simply signed with a trefoil continued through five consecutive numbers of that magazine. It culminated in the assertion that the fourteen German honorary members of the Cobden Club, among whom was the Prussian ambassador at Rome, Herr von Keudell, were trying to mould German policy, and that they constituted a ready made German "Gladstone Ministry" for the future. In other words, the mighty Imperial Chancellor was to be ousted by a Cobden Club combination! So astounding a change—it had, of course, to be assumed—would occur when the Crown Prince, the later Emperor Fredrick, against whom and whose wife incessantly dead-sets were made by Prince Bismarck's journalistic agents, would come to the throne and disestablish the Major domo's rule.

Strangely enough, the articles in question ("A Characteristic of the Manchester School") began, in the very first few lines, with a description of the writer of the present paper; and that description was followed up in fully five other pages. I had the honour of being first pointed out as one of the coming Ministers. The others were designated as my "Ministerial colleagues." They were mentioned in this order: Mr. Schulze-Delitzsch, the famed political economist; Georg von Bunsen; Hermann Wilke, German Consul-General in London; Herr von Behr; Dr. Karl Braun; Mr. Otto Michaelis; Professor Erwin Nasse; Freiherr von Stauffenberg; Mr. Delbruck, the former Minister; Mr. Rickert, the Progressist leader; Dr. Albert Groning; Berr von Keudell, the ambassador; and Baron Leo von Romberg. Several of them were members of the German Reichstag.

Whilst picturing these honorary members of the Cobden Club as a future Cabinet at Berlin, it cost the masked author of the articles no effort to denounce me at the same time, quite incidentally, as "the Ambassador of the German Republic in spe." For this fell purpose I was said to be working upon, and together with, the parliamentary Progressists at Berlin, who were branded, in the Imperial Chancellor's well-known style, as crypto-Republicans.

This latter portraiture of my person and designs jarred not a little with the character of one destined to don the Court dress of a Minister under a King-Emperor. But what did such minor discrepancies matter to the hidden tool of state-craft who in ancient Rome would have been an ideal delator? There were other qualities assigned to me, in which I scarcely could recognise myself.

I was declared to be the political correspondent of a Berlin paper to which, in truth, I had never sent a single line on political matters; only contributing to its weekly *Literary Gazette* occasional essays on History, Literature, Mythology, Folklore, and kindred subjects.

In reality, I am sorry to say, I had for many years often enough had to express, under my signature, in publications at Berlin and Vienna, my

STRONG DISSENT FROM THAT STATESMAN'S POLICY AND VIEWS,

on account of his antagonism to Germany in the Schleswig-Holstein war; his pro-Russian ideas; his advocacy of the American Slaveholders' rebellion; his action at the forced departure of Garibaldi from England; and his ritualistic, Romanising tendencies. More than this: in the Berlin journal of which I was falsely said to be the political correspondent—that is, in the "Vossische Zeitung"—the name of the real contributor had several times been mentioned! It was Biscamp.

These details had to be given, in order to show with what a mixture of unscrupulousness, and of carelessness damaging to his own objects even, the righthand man and most intimate instrument of Prince Bismarck was accustomed to work.

Again in the "Grenzboten" essay, in which I was put in the forefront so as to produce a more terrible effect, I was made out to be the "confidant of the Italian Irredentists," as if I approved of their aims for the annexation of Trieste and Southern Tirol. The concealed calumniator apparently quoted from an "Answer to Mazzini," which I had published, as a pamphlet in reply to an "Open Letter" the great Italian leader had honoured me with. Now, in that very "Answer" I had, whilst fully acknowledging the right of the Italians to Lombardy and Venice, protested against any attempt at "robbing Germany" of territory belonging to her own Confederation. This same declaration I had often publicly made, as well as intimated it to Mazzini, Garibaldi, and other Italian friends. The masked writer had read it in the very pamphlet from which he gave an extract. Yet he falsely charged upon me a connection with the Irredentists. But to cap the impudence, it is a fact that Bismarck himself, as may be seen from the documents in General, La Marmora's work, *Un Po Piu di Luce*—had been ready, in 1866, to let Italy take Southern Tirol!

All the mendacious allegations and downright forgeries of the trefoil intriguer I immediately branded in an extensive letter to the "Vossische Zeitung." In it I said:—"Here I must request the editor of the "Grenzboten," whose views may possibly be wholly opposed to mine, but whom I cannot regard as a willing accomplice of an intentional suppression and misrepresentation of the truth, to look in future closely upon the fingers of his contributor ("ihrem Mitarbeiter kunftig auf die Finger zu sehen)* . . . I can only express my pity to the editor for having allowed himself to be misled by so ridiculously ignorant a contributor. Or is it, perhaps, a case of premeditated mendacity, of actual forgery?" I did not know then either that Bucher was the auther, or the connection of Busch with the "Grenzboten." The latter fact I have only learnt from his recent volumes. He states there that his friend and fellow-worker furnished the material for the attack upon the Cobden Club, and that he himself put the final touch to the essay; also that Bucher acted at the bidding of "the Chief." The treatise, which swarmed with so many false and even laughable allegations, was thus the work of a trio. Hence, no doubt, the trefoil signature. The use of that emblem was all the more significant because in the centre of Prince Bismarck's escutcheon—as exhibited on the cover of Dr. Busch' book—there is actually a trefoil, and the device is: "In Trinitate Rober." To

MY CHALLENGE IN "THE VASSISCHE ZEITUNG"

no reply was made. None could be made by the hidden writer. I had, when issuing that challenge, suspected Bucher as the author of the attack, judging merely from peculiarities of style; yet I always struggled inwardly against that rising suspicion. For, though he had become untrue to all the principles he once held on home and foreign politics, and though he had absolutely surrendered himself to the service of Bismarck, after having, from stress of circumstances, occupied for a while an inferior post in a Berlin Telegraphic Agency, I still fought inwardly against the idea of his being capable of such mean tricks, combined with such gross lack of knowledge.

I had met him in London a single time, at dinner in the house of Dr. Schramm, another proscribed ex-member of the Prussian Parliament of 1848. It was at a moment when the popular movement in Germany had suddenly become very strong again, and I was conducting, with a group of friends, an active propaganda for German Freedom and Unity from London, in connection with many prominent men in our country. In those days, Schramm once came to me, saying with cynical openness:—"Show me that your party has good prospects of early victory, and that I can obtain Government office through you, and I shall make common cause with you at once!"

I answered:—"Our party works for what it holds to be right. Victory cannot be promised by anybody in a given time. Place-hunting is not our aim, and an assurance of office for any one is out of the question."

Soon afterwards both Bucher and Schramm entered the service of Bismarck.

From a long conversation as well as from many writings of mine, Bucher knew my opinions. He also knew that I was the most unlikely man to serve under any King or Emperor. When the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, at a time when it was thought that he might have prospects of an Imperial crown through a new German National Assembly, sought an interview with Kinkel, Freiligrath, and myself, I refused point blank. I did the same when I was similarly approached afterwards by the intermediary of another German Prince.

As to my honorary membership in the Cobden Club, that distinction had come to me unsought. I value it because the free intercourse between nations appears to me a noble final aim Honorary members of that Club are not bound to be adherents of the old Manchester School. I myself have never held the crude doctrine: "Laissez faire; laissez passer!"—just the reverse. This is pretty well known in Germany. In every respect, the charge made in the "Grenzboten" essay was therefore a baseless one. Down to his death, Lothar Bucher never dared to reply to the

CHARGE OF WILFUL FALSIFICATION.

He kept his vizor closed and remained silent. After his death, a few years back, his authorship came out; the wretched treatise being then reprinted in a collection of his writings. I thereupon once more nailed down the false coin by a letter to the monthly magazine "Deutsche Revue." We now know from Dr. Busch that the man with the false name himself stated confidentially that the pamphlet was "written by me (Bucher); "of course, secret." This gives both a painful and a comic insight into the aforesaid journalistic Witches' Kitchen.

One word need only be added. Considering the amusing plainness with which the writer of "Bismarck: Some Secret Pages of his History," unveils the innermost shady doings of the statesman whose instrument he was for so many years, and the part he himself had in his journalistic manœuvres, it is likely enough that Dr. Busch trusted in the authenticity of the material furnished by the unprincipled Bucher. In this way public opinion was wantonly misled. It almost beats the worst procedures of the secret police and press agencies of the Second French Empire.

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NOW FOR ANOTHER INSTANCE.

From the revelations made by Bismarck's press agent we see how the whole Bunsen family—one of whom was a member of the Cobden Club—were to be systematically run down, together with all their friends. In this case, as in not a few others, the information at the command of Bucher was of the most ludicrously incorrect character. Thus the late Mrs. Salis Scwabe was attacked by him for the double crime of being "a friend, not only of Bunsen, but also of Garibaldi," whom Bucher, in his elegant phraseology, calls "the Red General from the Goat Island." By an almost inconceivable blunder, however, the lady in question is spoken of as "Frau Schwabe, the Elpi's (*sic*) Melens of the newspapers"! This is mixing up two different ladies.

Mrs. Salis Schwabe, a good friend of ours, has been well known and highly respected in England, in Italy, where she always resided a part of the year, for her noble philanthropic work. She has been the founder of schools and training colleges at Naples and in London, unselfishly devoting her wealth to the education and moral progress of the popular classes. Her husband and she were close friends of Cobdon, as may be seen from the correspondence published by her in a special work. Any one writing on Cobdon without knowing who she was, thereby proclaims himself unfit for the task. In the war of 1870-71 the active sympathies of Salis Schwabe, one of whose sons occupies a high military rank in the English army, were most patriotically on the German side. She was on the best relations with the Emperor and the Empress Frederick. No one could more regret, than she did, the part which Garibaldi—who up to Sedam had fully sympathised with Germany—was afterwards misled into taking by an intrigue of which I might say much from intimate knowledge.

Yet, here we see one of the best friends of the German cause ignorantly railed at by Bismarck's tool, and even confounded with another lady.

"Elpis Melena," a German by birth, who still lives at the age of eighty, in her country houses in Crete, was a friend, though not of the Bunsens, at any rate of Garibaldi. She is well known in connection with the movement for Italian unity and freedom.

ELPIS MELENA IS HER PEN-NAME.

The two words are a Greek translation of her own name, Frau Esperance von Schwartz. She has published various works on Italian affairs: for instance, "Garibaldi in the Varignano and at Caprera." On one occasion the great Italian leader conveyed important early information to me through her, on the eve of one of his expeditions in 1862; wishing to give me a clue to his action, which was then little understood in public.

The strange want of sound information, or an almost inconceivable forgetfulness, crops up even, in the most astounding manner, at the very headquarters from which all this nobbling of the Press was dictated. Thus Dr. Busch reports: "On the instructions of the Chief, I also wrote a paragraph for the press to the effect that we are no longer opposed by France, but rather by the cosmopolitan Red Republicans, Garibaldi and Mazzini."

Now, the real fact is, that Mazzini, from the beginning of the war of 1870 down to the end, was on the German side! He had never been with Gambetta. At the outbreak of the war, he at first was secretly in Italy; then a State prisoner at Gaeta; and lastly, back in London, when he most warmly expressed his thanks to me for "the great proof of confidence which Germany had given him."

As an explanation of this latter expression, the following facts may serve. When the war-cloud was lowering in 1870, it was much feared at Berlin that the King of Italy, whose daughter was married to Prince Napoleon, and who was surrounded by a group of Italian statesmen and generals favourable to an alliance with France, would make common cause with Napoleon III. Prince Bismarck himself asserted, in later years, in Parliament, that such an alliance had been practically resolved upon. No wonder he was eager to foil that plan by a diversion in Italy itself.

Under these circumstances, the Prussia Ambassador at Rome, Herr von Keudell, tried a notable move. He is the same who in later years was denounced, by Bucher, as a member of the Cobden Club, and who, therefore, had to resign his membership. Keudell endeavoured to enter into correspondence with Dr. Gustav Rasch, who had written enthusiastic books about Garibaldi, in order to find out whether Rasch could approach the famed leader of the Red-Shirts and practical founder of United Italy. So it is stated in Dr. Busch's work. To all evidence this attempted negotiation came tonothing. In the meantime, a committee of men of different party denominations had been formed at Berlin, who were ready to furnish

ARMS AND MONEY TO THE ITALIAN PARTY OF ACTION

for the object of a diversion. Of this I was informed by Dr. Rasch, an old friend of mine and former fellow exile, whose acquaintance I had made when I was at Paris as a member of the Democratic Embassy of Baden and Rhenish Bavaria, in 1849. I was asked in the name of the Berlin Committee, whose action was no secret to Bismarck, whether I would enter into relations with Garibaldi and Mazzini. I had been connected with both by long friendship, and often been initiated into their enterprises. The whole negotiation with them was to be placed in my hands. For the sake of our country's cause I did not hesitate a moment, forgetting, or putting aside, all personally painful recollections.

Garibaldi was then still nearly a captive at Caprera, being closely watched by the Government of Florence. Unfortunately, since Mentana, dissensions had arisen between the Garibaldian and Mazzinian sections of the Party of Action. After a rapid reflection, as demanded by the urgency of the case, I decided upon asking Mazzini first. He had been to my house shortly before his departure for Italy, and I knew how to convey safely a letter to him. I urged upon him to enter without delay into a communication with Garibaldi; the military leadership of the latter being absolutely required. Mazzini accepted at once. His letter, written on the thinnest paper, in the smallest compass imaginable, and hidden away in a receptacle, with no Black Cabinet would have suspected, was conveyed to me through our old friends the Stansfelds. In that letter, dated August 1st, 1870, Mazzini said:—

"We desire German Unity, and we desire Italian Unity; and we hate the (French) Empire. "We want Rome and Nizza." Aid us, and reckon upon us! But if help is to be useful to us, it must come with lightning rapidity."

Meanwhile the battles of Worth and Forbach were fought with unexpected quickness and with the fullest success. Mazzini soon afterwards fell into the hands of Victor Emanuel's Government, which, however, treated him with respectful regard and high esteem, such as was due to the indefatigable champion of national unity. When he was released, he continued writing strongly in favour of the German cause, as a well-wisher of our nation's victories. Since 1832 he had always opposed the French claim of leadership in Europe, and he now spoke out in the strongest tone.

And this friend of Germany was described, in an article written at the order of Prince Bismarck, as a "counsellor of Gambetta"! I am afraid that, behind the apparent outrageous ignorance thus shown, there was an evil, personally revengeful inspiration by Bucher, who had known Mazzini. But from loving memory of another who is gone long ago, I forgo entering into details.

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ONE THING REMAINS TO BE SAID YET,

It is the estimate formed by Bucher himself of the value of Prince Bismarck's "Thoughts and Reminiscences," which that unscrupulous tool of the Imperial Chancellor tried his best to make ship-shape, out of the most confusing material.

In the third volume of Dr. Busch's work there is a letter by Bucher, dated Sept. 1st, 1891, in which he says:—"My work can only consist in dividing up the chaos of dictated material, and uniting the pieces into mosaics, as also in correcting his (Bismarck's) chronology, which is quite untrustworthy, and of course "falsifies" the causal relations of things. . . . In correcting his chronology in four important instances, I have forced him to acknowledge that the affair "cannot really have happened in the way in which he had dictated it;" but it was impossible for me to squeeze out of him any statement as to what actually had occurred. I am well-nigh desperate, and should be very pleased if my work were stopped, and the whole thing were handed over to you."

Again, on January 5th, 1892, Bucher said to Dr. Busch:—"Thank your stars that you are not in my place with these 'Memoirs'! One's work is in every respect void of profit and pleasure. One exhausts himself on an utterly hopeless task, which will yield nothing for history. It is not alone that his memory is defective, . . . but he begins also "intentionally to misrepresent even plain and well-established matters of fact and occurrences. He will not admit his own share in anything that has failed, and he will acknowledge no one to be of any consequence compared to himself, except perhaps the old Emperor (to whom he now, as a foil to the young Emperor, gives a much higher place than he is fairly entitled to) and General Alvensleben—I cannot say why. . . . He insists that he is in no way responsible for the Kulturkampf; that he did nothing to oppose Pio Nono's views respecting the infallibility, and just as little against Arnim's mischievous ambition—although everybody knows the contrary to be the fact. . . . He denied the letter to Prim, until I reminded him that "I myself handed it to the General in Madrid, and that the world is now well aware of it through Rothan."

But *eheu, jam satis.* What a picture of Master and Man, drawn by themselves!—Karl Blind in the *Pall Mall.*

* This is a German phrase for warning against a thief.

THE NEMESIS OF SPECIALISM.

One of the marked features of the medicine of today is the tendency exhibited by its professors to devote their energies to certain limited departments of practice. Many there are no doubt who, even while so doing, feel a certain regret at such a limitation of their field of work, and take no pride in the fact that by force of circumstances they find themselves arrayed among the army of specialists. . . It is impossible to go on narrowing down the field of the various specialties to the extent that is now being done without tempting the great public to whom we bow so readily, and who, in truth, have in their pockets the fees on which we live, to ask, can't really be necessary that the man who practises one of these minute specialties should not only have been taught the anatomy and physiology of the whole of the human frame, but should have obtained a complete legal qualification in medicine, in surgery, and in obstetrics? That a fallacy underlies such a suggestion is, of course, obvious, and every one who knows the complexity of the human frame and the inter-dependence of its various parts, recognises at once that no one should be allowed to meddle with it who does not know all about it. But to the public this is not so plain, and one of the little pin pricks with which the medical profession is now being punished for having chopped up the medical art into such little fragments is that unqualified persons are picking up these fragmentary specialties, and are using them to their own advantage. Midwives, masseurs, medical electricians, bath men, removers of superfluous hair, spectacle makers, and a crowd of others are all becoming very knowing people indeed on their own subjects, and some of them are by no means backward in making parade of various diplomas or certificates which, while literally only certifying to knowledge or to training, are, it is to be feared, too often accepted by the public as indicating their capacity if not their right to treat disease.

The thin end of the wedge was inserted when the dentists were admitted to a separate register. The principle was then accepted that in the treatment of diseases of a certain part of the frame a less complete knowledge of the whole body and of general diseases was admissible than was adequate in the case of the general surgeon or physician. No doubt the dentist makes up for the incompleteness of his knowledge by an extremely perfect acquaintance with every detail pertaining to his own department. But then that is just what the other people say about themselves. Each of them maintains that, as the British workman would say, "he knows his own job," and the principle having once been admitted that the specialist need not at the same time be wise all round, it is difficult to see where the mischief is to end. Already the midwives are clamouring for a Register, or a Roll as they now call it, and for a legal recognition of their right to practice; the spectacle-makers are already granting a diploma which, although, of course, not giving any right to treat disease, is undoubtedly accepted by the public as a certificate of capacity to treat certain conditions of the eye which it would be hard to differentiate from diseases; while it is notorious that many sanitary inspectors, who are now anxious to become a close corporation, look upon themselves as quite as good in questions of public health as the medical officers whose servants they ought to be. Where the matter is to end we confess we do not see, more especially in view of the fact which we fear is true, that these spectacle-makers do know more about errors of accommodation, that these bath-men do know more about the bath treatment of gout and rheumatism, and that these electrolytic hair removers do know more about the treatment of hypertrichiasis than the average medical practitioner. That is where the difficulty comes in. Looking upon the whole question from the professional point of view, we can have no doubt that none of these interlopers should be allowed for a moment, and that no recognition should be given to the treatment of disease by any who are not on the Medical Register. Unfortunately, the professional view is not everything, and people are all too ready to raise the cry of trades unionism when they see any attempt made to prevent a man "who knows his job" from exercising his ingenuity upon all who choose to submit themselves to it, and unfortunately the thin end of the wedge has already been admitted.—*Hospital.*

THE AUSTRALIAN POLICE FORCE.

Mr. John Plummer of Sydney, New South Wales writes:—Although Australia is popularly associated with stories of bushrangers and other desprados, generally of a mythical character, the number of police required for the protection of law and order is less in proportion to the population than in most civilised countries. London, Liverpool, and Manchester have each a larger number of police in proportion to the inhabitants than has sydney, in which also the number of police is larger, relatively, than is any other colonial city, with the exception of Perth, the metropolis of Western Australia; a fact which conclusively proves the law abiding character of the residents in New South Wales. At the end of 1897 the police force of the colony consisted of 1,897 men of all ranks, of whom 698 were mounted. The force which comprises 11 superintendents, 13 inspectors, 29 sub-inspectors, 29 senior-sergeants, 60 sergeants, 139 senior-constables, 948 constables, and 15 detectives, is commanded by an Inspector-General, who is under the control of the Chief Secretary of the colony, the police being directly in the service of the State.

The system of municipal government which exists in New South Wales is a very imperfect one, and the question of handing over to the incorporated areas the power to raise local bodies of constabulary and to appoint their own honorary magistrates has not been seriously considered; nor even if such powers did exist is it at all likely that any municipality would were the matter left optional, care to burden itself with the preservation of order while the Government continued to perform this duty in the unincorporated districts. The protection of life and property is not the only duty which the police are called upon to perform. On the contrary, a large portion of their time is taken up in the collection of the agricultural and stock schedules and the returns of works and manufactories, and other work of a like character; in many cases they also act as clerks of petty sessions and wardens' clerks, and fill other offices having no direct connection with police duties.

The test which is sometimes applied in order to ascertain the law-abiding character of the populations of the various colonies, namely, to compare the numbers of persons protected by each officer, is quite worthless unless the diverse nature of the duties performed by the police and the vast difference in the areas of the provinces are also taken into consideration. Taking the figures for 1896, the number of people in each of the Australian colonies for each police officer was: New South Wales, 687; Queensland, 580 South Australia, 972; Tasmania, 627; Victoria, 835; and Western Australia, 272. In like manner, the number of square miles for each police officer is: New South Wales, 166; Queensland, 831; South Australia 2,449; Tasmania, 100; Victoria, 62; and Western Australia, 2,228. Such figures tell their own story; at the same time, it may be admitted that each of the colonies would gain by the increase of its police force in proportion to the increase of population.

The total cost of the police service in New South Wales for the year 1896-97 was £330,516. This sum, however, includes not only the pay of the officers and men, but also the expenses of equipment, forage, and mounting, as well as of the office establishment. The pay of a constable ranges from 6s. to 8s. per diem, while sergeants receive from 9s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per day. Detectives receive from 9s. to 12s. per day. The mounted constables, employed mostly in the metropolitan suburbs and country districts, are a fine body of men, splendid riders, capable of great endurance, and often displaying considerable courage.

The Maharaja of Kuch Behar, who was reported to be intending to visit Simla this season, will probably go up to Darjeeling about the middle of next month. The Maharani, it appears, did intend spending a considerable part of the season at Simla, but it is more likely now that her Highness also will summer at Darjeeling.

WRITERS AND READERS.

There will be an interesting reference to Mr. Justin McCarthy's History of Our Own Times in his forthcoming reminiscences. Quite twenty years ago, he says, a great firm of London publishers formed the idea of issuing a history of the Queen's reign. They asked the advice of Sir John Robinson, who suggested Mr. McCarthy as the man to write the book. That was its genesis, and, as everybody knows, its publication ultimately fell to another firm, Messrs. Chatto. They are now preparing to bring out Mr. McCarthy's reminiscences next month.

My life, in its own course, Mr. McCarthy writes in effect, has been uneventful, and I have no story to tell about it. He modestly refuses to regard his book as an autobiography in the actual sense of that word. It consists of reminiscences of the many eminent persons with whom he has been brought into contact. He only appears in so far as he must appear in presenting them. There is something touching in his remark that the reminiscences have been written during the only continuous leisure he has enjoyed since his youth. He has lived and worked quietly at the seaside, and has enjoyed it all.

Mr. Burleigh, of Oxford-street, is renewing the tradition which united the offices of publisher and bookseller. A recent book, issued under his imprint, was that by Sir Walter Besant, on the subject of The Pen and the Book. Now he announces a volume by a man who has, so to speak, combined the pen and the sword—namely, Mr. Charles Williams, the well-known war correspondent. This work is a novel, entitled John Thaddeus Mackay, of course, an Irishman. In any case, the volume promises, for various reasons, to excite interest, especially among High Churchmen. It contains, in that connection, a letter on private judgment and its limits, which Cardinal Newman wrote in 1874, and which has never before been published.

Sir Richard Tangye has written a book in which he deals with The Two Protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell. Sir Richard has a unique collection of Cromwell relics, including letters and pictures. He has made Cromwell a hobby, and this volume as the fruit of what he has garnered. It has been printed from specially-prepared type, on antique paper, while the illustrations are on fine art paper. In the text there are unpublished letters and extracts from manuscripts also unpublished. The book, which is announced by Messrs. Partridge, will be ready in a few days. Sir Richard Tangye, it need hardly be said, endorses Dr. Gardiner's saying that Cromwell is the greatest, because the most typical, Englishman of all time.

There will be another contribution to the approaching Cromwell tercentenary in a special reissue, which Messrs. Putnams announce, of Dr. Samuel Hirden Church's biography of him. This reissue is named the Commemoration Edition, and will be limited to 600 copies, all signed by the author. By way of preface, he writes of the setting up in Westminister Palace of the Bernini statue of Cromwell, and publishes the letter in which Mr. Balfour accepted the gift of the statue from Mr. Wertheimer:—"I beg to inform you that her Majesty's Government are glad to accept the generous offer which you have made of a contemporary bust of Oliver Cromwell, to be placed in some fitting position in the House of Commons."

Dr. Harden Church, who is a most zealous Cromwellian, has also had an official intimation from Lord Salisbury that the statue now occupies a place at Westminster. Thus it has come to pass, he exclaimes, that the three hundreth anniversary of Oliver Cromwell's birthday—April 25, 1899—finds him publicly restored to his rightful place in the esteem of his countrymen, his fame cleared from unjust aspersion, and his statue set among the hero groups of England, by her Majesty's Government. Wherefore, magnanimous men the world over do much rejoice. Dr. Church, therefore, entitles his preface, the last word. But at the same time, Dr. Church leaves room for another word when he makes the following addition to the history of the statue:—"While Lord Rosebery's party was in office, Mr. Wertheimer tells me, the Government hesitated to accept it."

Of Shakespeare editions the number is unceasing, and always they seem to find a large market. A Shakespeare is appearing in the Eversley Series in twelve monthly volumes, the third of which will be ready at once. Now, Messrs. Bell announce the opening volumes of a Shakespeare that Mr. Byam Shaw has been illustrating for them. It is entitled the Chiswick Shakespeare, and it is being printed by the Chiswick Press from a special type. The plan is that each volume shall contain a single play, illustrated by six full-page drawings, as well as head and tail pieces. Mr. John Dennis is supplying a short introduction and glossary to each play.

Several notable personal books will appear within the next month, but none will be more notable than Mr. J. W. Mackail's Life of William Morris. It is to be in two volumes, with half a dozen photogravure portraits, and a number of other illustrations. Mr. Mackail was a friend of Morris, and so he commenced his task well knowing the man and his career. He has had unrestricted access to the materials in the possession of Morris's family, of his executors, and of the partners of the firm of Morris and Co. Then he has been furnished with information, often of great value, by many of Morris's most intimate friends during the various periods of his life.

Mark Twain's nephew, Mr. Will M. Clemens, is competing with Mr. Le Gallienne and the others who intend to publish their views of Mr. Kipling. Within a few days A Ken of Kipling, an Appreciation, will appear, from the pen of the writer of the so-called Choate Jest Book.

A new sea story by Mr. John Bickerdyke will be published by Mr. Burleigh.—A volume of tales of mine and veldt, in South Africa, which Mr. George Griffith has written, will shortly be published by Messrs. Pearson.—The same publishers have also nearly ready Fortune's My Foe, a novel by Mr. Bloundelle Burton, and Rosalba, a story by Miss Olive Pratt Rayner.—Mr. Harry Lander is the author of a tale, The Satellite's Stowaway, which Messrs. Chapman announce. It is a story of the sea to which the varied experiences of the author, during ten years of amateur sailorising, give a realistic touch.

Mrs. Oliphant's Autobiography and Letters, which have been arranged and edited by Mrs. Harry Coghill, will very shortly be issued by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons. Among the most interesting reminiscences in the volume are those concerning the authoress's relations with the Blackwoods, upon the history of whose career she was engaged at the time of her death. The work of Mrs. Oliphant's last years was divided between the history of the firm and her autobiography. The latter was left very nearly ready for the printers.—For Messrs. Blackwood's new Library of Modern English Writers, Mr. W. E. Henley is to write a volume on Dickens, Mr. C. Whibley one on Thackeray, and Mr. Sidney Lee one on George Eliot, Tennyson has been entrusted to Mr. A Lang, Ruskin to Mrs. Meynell, and Browning to Mr. Augustine Birrell.

Mr. Fisher Unwin, who has launched so many ventures of the Series species, has projected an Overseas Library, the first volume of which, dealing with Paraguay, will appear this month. It may strike many readers that a South American country offers an excellent choice for a beginning. South America is a magnificent field for industrial and commercial settlement, and yet is almost overlooked in all the present day speculation about commercial expansion. The first Napoleon whom nothing escaped, foresaw that South America would become the goal of a new exodus of the nations, and thought of establishing French colonies in it, as compensation for the loss, half a century earlier, of Canada, once known as New France. The volume on Paraguay has been written by Mr. Cuninghame Graham.

The Overseas Library will be an attempt to paint colonial life truthfully and artistically for readers in the home country. British Guiana, a country of which most readers know nothing, is to be the subject of a volume. Its immense capabilities have been described recently by several residents. South is to be dealt which as a matter of course. The projector hopes that the series may prove a true and vivid picture of the many lands in which the English pioneer and colonist is building up the empire of the future, and make the colonies seem less remote, less like mere agglomerations of land, to the eyes of untravelled Britons, and show them as centres of new life and energy.

Miss Rose Kingsley's History of French Art will be issued by Messrs. Longmans and Co., immediately. Its subjects are architecture, sculpture, and painting, from the beginning of the twelfth century to the present day. These subjects are in themselves so vast that the authoress has found it impossible to include other branches of French art, such as the enamel work of Limoges, the porcelain work of Sevres, and others, all which, as Miss Kingsley says, would need a volume to themselves. Miss Kingsley has been helped in her very arduous task by the authorities at the Luxembourg Museum Versailles, the Galerie des Estampes, and other national institutions.



With the history of successful men, should be written: "Inspired, aided, and strengthened by a thoughtful, high minded wife."—MUNYON.

But not by a sick wife! Not once in a thousand times does ill-health in a wife inspire a man to greater victories. He is hampered by the burden of care and watching—he is dragged down by expenses and care.

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DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Very soon after using it the abscesses began to heal and my general health very greatly improved. I followed up the treatment and am now as strong as ever. I cannot too highly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and tonic."

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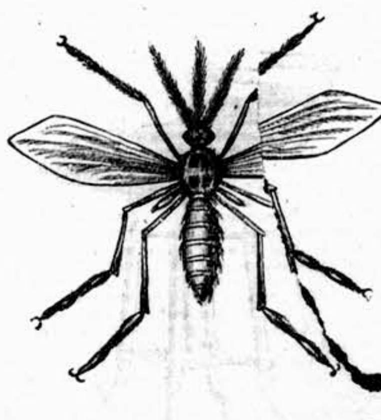
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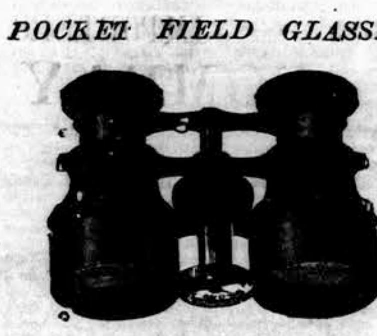
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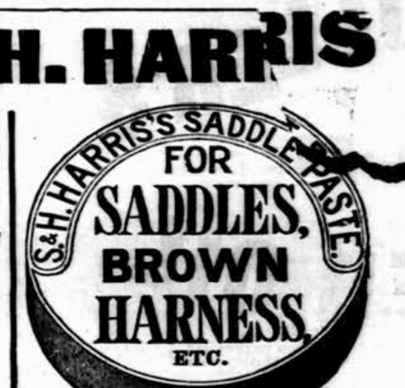
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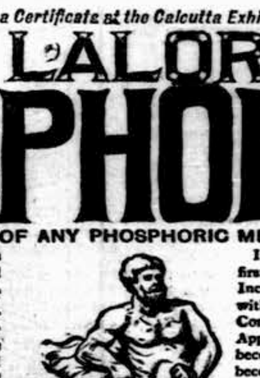
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Beware of vile ... genuine without the ... Stamp with "Dr. L... London, England," ...

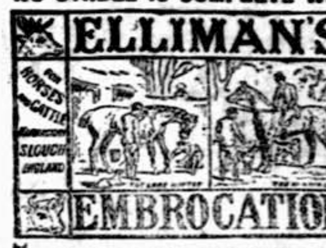
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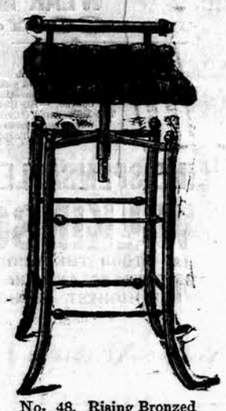
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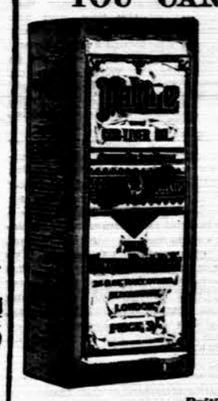
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Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
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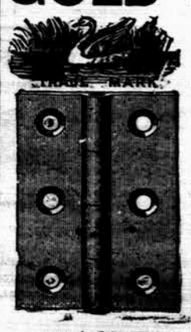
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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
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In concentrated drops.
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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.